

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

### Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 117

16 June 1983

#### JAPAN

Okinawa Aviation Workers Oppose ACMI Zone [OKINAWA TIMES 15 Jun]	C 1
'Military-First' Airspace Rights Questioned [OKINAWA TIMES 16 Jun]	C 1
Sealane Concept Included in Defense White Paper	C 3
MITI Official Cited on Trade with U.S.	C 3
Agricultural, Fishery Groups To Protest in U.S.	C 4
Nakasone on Promoting Dialogue, Amity With USSR	C 4
Special Envoy To Attend Liao Chengzhi Funeral	C 5
Nakasone 'Expects' Fall Visit by PRC's Hu Yaobang	C 5
Japan To Help Modernize PRC Industrial Plants	C 6
PRC Seeks Aid for Engineer Training Center	C 6
Abe To Attend ASEAN Meeting; Meeting Previewed	C 7
Technical Aid Agreement Signed With Egypt	C 7
Financed Minister Plans Welfare Budget Cuts	C 7
LDP, Government Leaders Favor Bank Rate Cut	C 8
MITI's Uno Cautions Against Discount Rate Cut	C 9
LDP, JSP Splinter Groups To Form New Center Party	C 9
'Decisive Setback' for Tanaka in Lockheed Trial	C 10

#### NORTH KOREA

Wartime Mobilization Exercise Denounced [NODONG SINMUN 16 Jun]	D 1
U.S.-Japan Joint Operation Plan Study Scored [NODONG SINMUN 16 Jun]	D 2
South Korean Economy Seen as Dependent on U.S. [NODONG SINMUN 15 Jun]	D 2
South Korean Report on Student Arrests Noted	D 4
CPLA Ensemble Continues Nationwide Tour	D 4
Kye Ung-tae Heads Delegation on Visit to Hungary	D 4
Cultural Delegation Returns Home from Bulgaria	D 5
Strengthening of Party's Power Stressed [NODONG SINMUN 15 Jun]	D 5

#### SOUTH KOREA

French Visitor Assures ROK on Recognition Issue	E 1
98 Nations Invited to Seoul IPU Meeting	E 1
Prime Minister Warns Against 'Extreme' Methods [KOREA HERALD 16 Jun]	E 1
Premier's Answers to Interpellation Criticized [CHUNGANG ILBO 15 Jun]	E 2
Government Accused of Not Grasping Issues [TONG-A ILBO 15 Jun]	E 3
Premier Invites Party Leaders to Meeting	E 5
Total of 116 Students Arrested for Demonstrations [KOREA TIMES 15 Jun]	E 5

## MONGOLIA

Tsedenbal Makes Official Visit to Romania	F 1
MONTSAME Report	F 1
UNEN Review of Relations	F 1
Talks With Ceaucescu	
Romanian Coverage [cross-reference]	F 1

## KAMPUCHEA

Bou Thang Attends VPA Art Troupe Premiere	H 1
Sihanouk Talks With French Political Leaders [AFP]	H 1
Further Reports on Attacks on SRV Soldiers	H 1
[Bangkok NAEO NA 14 Jun]	
VODK Reports May SRV Losses in Southwest	H 2
Briefs: Soviet Olympic Official Departs; Delegation to Prague	H 2

## LAOS

PRK Envoy Visits Central Committee Members	I 1
Reportage on SRV Forestry Delegation's Visit	I 1
Delegation Arrives	I 1
Holds Talks	I 1
Signs Agreement, Departs	I 2
Forestry Cooperation Pact Signed With Sweden	I 2

## THAILAND

VOFA Rebuts VNA Report of Border Violations	J 1
Visiting UN Official Discusses Kampuchea Issue	J 1
Meets With Sithi [NATION REVIEW 16 Jun]	J 1
Briefed by Official	J 2
Officer Cited on Kampuchean, Burmese Situations	J 3
Reports Toxic Chemical Use [BANGKOK WORLD 16 Jun]	J 3
Comments on Border Security	J 4
Further Remarks [AFP]	J 4
Armored Vehicles Patrol Burmese Border	J 5
[BANGKOK POST 16 Jun]	

## VIETNAM

HANOI MOI Notes Hanoi Party Congress Report [16 Jun]	K 1
Australian Leader's Talks in U.S. Viewed	K 1
Pham Van Dong on Solidarity With South Africans	K 1
Hanoi Meeting Adopts Resolution on South Africa	K 2
Truong Chinh Chairs Council of State Session	K 2
Pham Van Dong Receives French Friendship Group	K 3
Briefs: Hanoi Economic Targets	K 3

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Hawke Addresses Press Club in Washington	M 1
Briefs: Higher Coal Usage	M 1

## INDONESIA

Parliament Speaker Invited To Visit USSR	N 1
Minister on Aid Grant Funds Allocation	N 1
Subroto Reports to Suharto on OPEC Meeting	N 2

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Commentary Views Australia's Plan To Aid Vietnam	O 1
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## PHILIPPINES

Committee To Be Set Up on 'Ticklish' Base Issues [TIMES JOURNAL 14 Jun]	P 1
U.S. Base Employment Issues To Be Raised [TIMES JOURNAL 14 Jun]	P 1
Visiting Shanghai Mayor Comments on Hong Kong [BULLETIN TODAY 15 Jun]	P 2
Manila, Shanghai Become Sister Cities	P 3
Agreement Reached on Trade With Romania	P 3
Perez Not Favoring UNIDO Reconciliation Plan	P 3
Marcos Calls for Struggle for Economic Freedom [BULLETIN TODAY 13 Jun]	P 4
Marcos Offer to Rebels Viewed as Inequitable [Davao City MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR 26 May]	P 5
Ranger Teams To Continue Antidissident Assaults	P 5

## OTHER COUNTRIES

## BRUNEI

Independence for Brunei on 1 January 1984 [Kuala Lumpur NATIONAL ECHO 26 May]	Q 1
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OKINAWA AVIATION WORKERS OPPOSE ACMI ZONE

OW160633 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 15 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 13

[Text] The news that Japan and the United States are close to an agreement on a new air zone for ACMI (air combat maneuvering instrumentation) to be used in air drills has apparently shocked the Okinawa aviation branch (chairman: Kazunori Kai) of the All-Japan Transportation Workers Union, which has been engaged in a drive against the ACMI zone designation. The Okinawa branch responded sharply against the newly proposed zone because it partially overlaps commercial flight routes. The branch says that "although it is better than the originally proposed zone over Iwotori-Shima, the newly proposed zone is highly hazardous to the safety of commercial flights because it involves extremely heavy commercial traffic."

The local union learned of the "ACMI agreement" from television and newspaper reports. So far it has refrained from making formal comment on the grounds that there was no concrete "drawing of lines" for the zone. However, of the newly proposed trapezoidal air zone (approximately 4,000 square kilometers) adjacent to the existing U.S. air drill zone (warning area 173), a long, narrow triangular strip protruding westward overlaps commercial air routes. For this reason, the local union holds that "the newly proposed zone imposes an added air control burden on them; there is no doubt it poses a danger."

The local union lost no time in asking the Naha air control authorities about the designation of the ACMI zone but was told that they had received no notification whatsoever. The union is planning to launch a movement against the ACMI zone issue, which has now entered a new phase in coordination with the headquarters of the All-Japan Transportation Workers Union.

Chairman Kai had this to say: "We are confused because of the lack of proper data. It is certain that the newly proposed zone will endanger commercial flights. It involves too many hazardous elements. Even when compared with the zone that is planned for return to Japanese control, the newly proposed zone poses greater safety problems. We cannot but conclude that it reflects the military-first policy."

'MILITARY-FIRST' AIRSPACE RIGHTS QUESTIONED

OW160931 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 16 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial: "Ensure Safety of Commercial Flights"]

[Text] It has been disclosed that Japan and the United States are close to an agreement on a new air zone for the air combat maneuvering instrumentation (ACMI) system, a system for drills involving fighters. The newly proposed zone is located northeast of the main island of Kinawa and approximately 50 to 60 kilometers from Okinoerabu Shima and Yoron-to. It is a trapezoidal zone (approximately 4,000 squarekilometers) adjacent to an existing U.S. military training zone (warning area 173). The subcommittee on facilities of the Japan-U.S. joint committee will hold a meeting shortly and adopt a formal decision on the zone.

The United States asked Japan for the designation of the ACMI zone in June 1981. At the time, the U.S. military selected the Iwotori Shima area (4,000 square kilometers) for the proposed site. However, the area constitutes part of a major commercial flight course through which one-third of the commercial planes arriving at or taking off from Naha airport pass guided by radar. The Transport Ministry also recognized the danger inherent in this plan and objected to it.

The Okinawa Prefectural Assembly held an extraordinary session in July 1982 and adopted a written opinion to the effect that "it is strongly requested that an ACMI zone not be designated in the skies over Okinawa." The assembly subsequently sent a delegation to Tokyo to petition the government against the creation of an ACMI zone. All of this is fresh in our memory.

The Japan-U.S. controversy over the ACMI issue has continued for approximately 2 years and now it is said that the two sides are about to agree on a new training area to be created northeast of Okinawa instead of over the Iwotori-Shima area. However, it has been pointed out that the newly proposed zone also partially overlaps commercial flight routes.

The Okinawa Aviation Branch of the All-Japan Transportation Workers Union, which has consistently opposed the ACMI plan, emphatically stated that "the newly proposed site also involves heavy commercial air traffic and poses hazards as high as the previously planned site."

In addition to the U.S. military bases at Kadena and Futenma, Okinawa has the Naha airport which is jointly used by commercial airliners and the Air Self-Defense Force [SDF]. The air zone over Okinawa is encircled by over a dozen areas specially designated for U.S. military air drills, which, needless to say, are for the exclusive use of the military. These areas, and areas designated from time to time on an ad hoc basis, are sometimes used for missile and machinegun firing drills.

Thus, the presence of zones for the exclusive use of the U.S. military makes the skies over Okinawa intricate, leaving limited space for commercial flights. This situation has been viewed as posing safety problems. And now, another vast airspace is about to be set aside for the ACMI system. We cannot but conclude that this poses a danger for commercial flights.

While the U.S. military's new proposed zone is ostensibly for the exclusive use of the U.S. forces, the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, stating its position before the House of Councillors ad hoc committee on Okinawa in March, said that "drills by the ACMI system are also very useful for the SDR," and that "we would like to study the possibility of joint use of the facility." Needless to say, joint use of the ACMI facility by the U.S. military and the SDF is anticipated.

On Okinawa, a large-scale landing exercise dubbed "Valiant Blitz 83" was carried out for 10 days beginning on 4 June on Blue Beach of Kin Township and its vicinity, with the U.S. 7th Fleet and the Marine units on Okinawa participating. SDF members also took part in the exercise for the ostensible purpose of "study." This left the strong impression that it was a joint Japan-U.S. exercise.

Meanwhile, a near miss involving an SDF plane and a Southwest Air Line plane was reported over Naha airport which is being used by both military and civilian airliners. The incident shocked residents. Joint Japan-U.S. military exercises are escalating on the ground, on the sea and in the air. We are concerned about the danger inherent in this development and its impact on the livelihood of local residents.

As for the ACMI issue, in order to ensure the safety of commercial flights, we, the residents of Okinawa, cannot permit Okinawa's airspace to be used under the military-first policy any longer.

SEALANE CONCEPT INCLUDED IN DEFENSE WHITE PAPER

OW161017 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 16 KYODO -- The Defense Agency will include the word "sealane" for the first time in its annual report on the defense of Japan to be published this year. Informed sources said Thursday that the agency is currently working on the report titled "Defense of Japan" which will be put out after obtaining Cabinet approval around mid-August. They said the agency will dwell on the importance of sealanes to the defense of the country in incorporating the word in the report. Previously there was no mention of the word in the report, published annually by the agency.

Defense Agency officials reportedly have decided to include the word sealane in the upcoming report in the belief that the Japanese people have deepened their understanding of sealane defense on the basis of debates in the Diet (parliament). The sources said the controversial word will be included in the report although there has been no clear understanding as to whether it means Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force would be assigned to the protection of sealanes affecting Japan in an emergency or whether the MSDF will be mobilized for the maintenance of strategic sea routes under U.S. global strategy.

In the 1982 edition of the report, the Defense Agency said Japanese men in uniform would protect maritime routes against obstructions.

The Defense Agency appeared to have decided to include the word because Japan and the United States started joint study of sealane defense in late March and because Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made it clear at the Williamsburg summit in May that Japan is a member of the Western bloc of nations. It is also believed Nakasone gained the understanding of Japan's defense policy by Southeast Asian leaders during his tour of the five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian National (ASEAN) in April and May.

MITI OFFICIAL CITED ON TRADE WITH U.S.

OW140921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 14 KYODO -- Japan's main aim in its ties with trading partners is to expand imports without sacrificing its exports, a Japanese trade official said Tuesday. Ikusaburo Kashima of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) told a group of American professors and students the Japanese Government encourages both direct investments in the United States by Japanese firms and those in Japan by U.S. concerns. "These trends are very useful and productive not only for Americans but for the Japanese economy," he said of the setting up of auto and other plants in the U.S. by major Japanese corporations such as Honda and Nissan.

A key trade negotiator with Washington, Kashima, deputy director of the International Trade Policy Bureau's Americas-Oceania section, criticized the United States for imposing heavy duties on Japanese motorcycles. The move, the ministry official said, is a virtual "prohibition" of Japanese motorcycle exports to America and is discriminatory in nature because it exempts German motorcycles from the tariffs. The U.S. action is believed aimed at helping the financially-ailing Harley-Davidson motorcycle maker.

When asked if MITI under the new minister, Sosuke Uno, is prepared to do something about chronic trade imbalance between the two countries, Kashima replied, "We have to balance trade by increasing imports without reducing exports." The Japanese Government, he told 14 professors, students and a newsman from Fresno, California, will take "every possible measure" to help expand imports. He did not elaborate. The U.S. group, led by Gene Burton, dean and professor of management at California State University, Fresno, is currently on a three-week summer business study program in Japan.

AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY GROUPS TO PROTEST IN U.S.

OW141021 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 14 KYODO -- Nineteen Japanese agricultural and fishery groups Tuesday decided to send a joint delegation to Washington to protest a planned U.S. appeal to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) for increased Japanese imports of U.S. farm produce.

The groups reached their decision at a meeting of senior representatives in Tokyo in the belief that the U.S. Government will most likely appeal to GATT immediately after the June 26 House of Councillors election in Japan, sources said.

Meanwhile, Shizuma Iwamochi, president of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, sent a message Tuesday to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and farm trade leaders protesting a planned U.S. action to GATT concerning Japanese farm imports from the U.S.

During a three-day stay in Washington, the nine-member delegation will meet with U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block and trade representative William Brock and hand them a written protest, the sources said. According to the sources, the gist of the complaint is as follows:

-- Japan is the single largest client for U.S. farm produce and a U.S. Government appeal to GATT will hurt bilateral friendly relations fostered through U.S. farm imports;

-- It is unfair for the U.S. to onesidedly criticize Japan's import restriction as the U.S. itself has a number of import restrictions on such products as beef, refined sugar and milk products;

-- Japanese farmers will consider taking counter measures if the U.S. Government goes ahead with the appeal.

Japanese agricultural groups have not disclosed details of possible counter measures, but the sources said they would include tightening of surveillance on imports of U.S. farm produce and the launching of a domestic campaign on the safety of such produce. The counter measures could also include a slash in imports of U.S. maize and soybeans as well as pressure on the Japanese Government for an end to special treatment favoring U.S. exports in the imports of beef and orange juice, the sources said.

NAKASONE ON PROMOTING DIALOGUE, AMITY WITH USSR

OW160557 Tokyo KYODO in English 0531 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Sapporo June 16 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here Thursday that his government will make efforts to promote dialogue and friendship with the Soviet Union. Nakasone made the statement at a news conference held in the course of his tour of Hokkaido to support his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party candidates in the June 26 House of Councillors election.

Speaking on his administration's basic stance toward the Soviet Union, the 65-year-old premier said his government will make efforts to hold talks constantly with the Soviet Union, to resolve various outstanding issues including fishery matters and the development of Siberian natural gas resources and to promote friendship and dialogue.

However, he emphasized that Japan cannot avoid seeking settlement of the territorial issue, which he described as an important fundamental problem pending between the two neighboring countries. Japan has been calling for the return of four islands off Hokkaido which have been under Soviet control since the end of World War II.

Nakasone said Japan will tenaciously negotiate with the Kremlin for the return of Habomai, Shikotar, Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands. Moscow, however, has all along refused to discuss the issue.

Asked if he planned to visit the Soviet Union, he said that it is Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's turn to visit Tokyo first. The prime minister said his government will welcome a Gromyko visit. Nakasone said considering his tight political schedule this autumn, he would not visit Moscow this year.

SPECIAL ENVOY TO ATTEND LIAO CHENGZHI FUNERAL

OW160403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO -- Japan will send Yoshimi Furui, president of the parliamentarians league for Japan-China friendship, to China as a special envoy to attend the memorial service for the late Chinese party Politbureau member Liao Chengzhi, it was announced Thursday. The memorial service for Liao, who died of a heart attack last week, is expected to be held after the current session of China's National Congress or parliament ends around June 22.

A spokesman said the government has decided to send Furui to China as China had informed Japan of its readiness to accept a condolence emissary from Japan. Liao had been head of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

NAKASONE 'EXPECTS' FALL VISIT BY PRC'S HU YAOBANG

OW141111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Kobe June 14 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday he expects Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang to visit Japan in the middle of this autumn. The prime minister said the two countries are currently consulting on a definite date for Hu's Japan visit.

Nakasone told reporters West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl may also visit Japan this autumn.

Nakasone was in this international port city in western Japan on a campaign tour for the June 26 House of Councillors election.

In Tokyo, a high-level government official said Japan must follow diplomatic suit with China if Hu's visit is realized, thereby strongly suggesting a Nakasone visit to China. The official, who declined to be named, did not give any clear indication of the timing of a Nakasone China visit. He said, however, there is no plan for the prime minister to go to Beijing by the end of this year, leaving open the possibility that it could be realized next year.

Nakasone's predecessor Zenko Suzuki visited China in September 1982 and extended an invitation for Hu to visit Japan. At that time, the Communist Party chief accepted the invitation but did not say when he might make the trip, according to government officials. The Foreign Ministry is now consulting with China on a possible visit around late November, the officials said.

The prime minister also told reporters the government will convene an extraordinary session of the Diet (parliament) this autumn for deliberations of bills designed to reduce the swollen government structure.

Nakasone said the government will make further efforts to revamp the economy because of slow industrial investments. He said he has instructed International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno to take action to see that no more trade disputes are triggered with foreign countries. The government will help encourage domestic demand for an economic recovery, he said.

JAPAN TO HELP MODERNIZE PRC INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

OW141251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 14 KYODO --- Japan agreed Tuesday to help modernize outdated industrial plants in China starting in fiscal 1983 under a Japan-proposed reciprocity approach, officials said. The agreement was reached at the 4th Sino-Japanese high-level consultations on bilateral economic cooperation being held at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry here.

At the meeting, Ma Yi, vice minister of the state economic commission and chief Chinese delegate, submitted a list of 40 plants China wants to revamp with Japanese help, among them textile and electric products plants.

In response, Kazuo Sugiyama, administrative vice minister of MITI, presented a method for use in the program. The proposed approach would have China draft plant-by-plant renovation plans and Japan put forth candidate companies willing to cooperate. Final decisions would be made by China after "inspection" of the counterpart Japanese company. China would conclude technical cooperation agreements with the Japanese partners and give them priority when purchasing new equipment.

China proposed an alternative method which would separate this roles of technical helper and equipment supplier.

The talks will continue till Wednesday.

PRC SEEKS AID FOR ENGINEER TRAINING CENTER

OW150757 Tokyo KYODO in English 0718 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 15 KYODO -- China requested Japan's cooperation in the operation of an engineers center in Tianjin to improve its management and quality control methods during two days of high-level talks that ended Wednesday.

The Tianjin corporate management center is scheduled for completion in 1985 and the Chinese are asking Japan to provide both instructors and teaching methods, a Japanese official said. He said the Japanese Government is expected to make a decision on the matter within this year at Beijing's repeated requests dating to 1980.

The Chinese Government made the request anew during the 4th Sino-Japanese high-level meeting at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Tuesday and Wednesday. "It will take a little more time for Japan to arrive at a conclusion," a ministry official said after the consultations. He said the Chinese are trying to improve the quality of products -- furniture and glassware, for example.

The MITI group, led by Vice Minister Kazuo Sugiyama, also conferred with the Chinese delegation, led by Ma Yi, a vice minister of the state economic commission, on the current state of their countries' economies and their economic policies.

But unlike the previous three meetings in 1980, 1981 and 1982 at which Japan detailed its industrial, small businesses and machinery industry promotion policies, Japan urged China to buy Japanese machinery in exchange for technical assistance.

Japanese private companies have been involved in a total of 34 plant renovations in China since 1981 in the hope the Chinese would eventually purchase their products. A MITI official said the official Japan International Cooperation Agency has assisted China in modernizing 14 old plants. These plants produce glassware, printing equipment, radios and other products which come in varying qualities to the dismay of Chinese economic planners, the official added.

ABE TO ATTEND ASEAN MEETING; MEETING PREVIEWED

OW130735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 13 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will attend an expanded ministerial meeting in Bangkok of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) June 27-28 to discuss international political and economic issues centering on the Kampuchean problem, government officials said Monday.

On the Kampuchean issue, Abe is expected to reaffirm Japan's support for ASEAN efforts to seek a political solution for total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the officials said. The foreign minister will propose to the grouping of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand that Japan boost its economic aid to Laos to help promote a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem, the officials said.

During the annual meeting to be attended by foreign ministers of the ASEAN nations, Japan and their Western allies, Abe is scheduled to hold separate meetings with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his West German counterpart Hans Dietrich Genscher.

The forthcoming Bangkok meeting will be focused on the Kampuchean [words indistinct] held talks between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila. During the talks held in Bangkok on June 9, Thach agreed to consider a Thai proposal to pull back Vietnamese forces to a line 30 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Economically, Abe will reassure ASEAN officials of Japan's long-term commitment as a provider of economic support, reaffirmed by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in his recent visit to the region, the officials said.

On aid to Kampuchean refugees spilling over into Thailand, Abe will reaffirm Japan's continued food and medical aid through international agencies, the officials said.

TECHNICAL AID AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EGYPT

OW151139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 15 KYODO -- Japan Wednesday signed in Cairo an agreement to extend technical assistance to Egypt, the Foreign Ministry said. The Japan-Egypt technical cooperation agreement was arranged between the officials of the two governments when Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak visited Tokyo last April. Under the agreement, Japan will accept trainees from Egypt and send experts and provide machinery and equipment to that country.

FINANCE MINISTER PLANS WELFARE BUDGET CUTS

OW141231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 14 KYODO -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said Tuesday that he is planning a drastic review of educational and welfare budgets as part of efforts to pare down deficits in national finances.

In a speech on the fiscal 1984 budget, he said he will seek an increase in local governments' share of welfare payments to families on relief and stoppage of the free distribution of textbooks associated with compulsory education. The speech was made at the Japan National Press Club.

At present, the standard needy family of four on relief receives yen 1.78 million (7,330) a year. Of this, the state supplies 80 percent and local governments 20 percent.

Takeshita said an increase in the local governments' share would cause them to be more strict in applying the livelihood relief system to poor families.

He also expressed his hope that the free supply of textbooks for compulsory education could be halted from fiscal 1984. Since fiscal 1980, the Finance Ministry has annually proposed an end to the free textbook system. But it was overruled each time by the vote-conscious ruling liberal-democratic party.

Takeshita also said he wants to maintain a one percent limit on the ration of defense spending to the Gross National Product (GNP). But he conceded that various factors such as the growth of the GNP and the rise of personnel expenses should be taken into account when studying whether to keep defense spending to not more than one percent of GNP.

#### LDP, GOVERNMENT LEADERS FAVOR BANK RATE CUT

OW140445 Tokyo KYODO in English 0428 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 14 KYODO — Government and ruling party leaders Tuesday came out strongly in favor of a cut in the Bank of Japan's [BOJ] official discount rate, stressing the need to stir up demand at home and reduce the widening trade and current account surpluses.

But BOJ Governor Haruo Maekawa reacted cautiously, reiterating his stand that a bank rate cut is impractical while the yen remains weak against the U.S. dollar.

The exchange took place at a meeting of economic ministers and Liberal-Democratic Party executives as they were briefed on an official monthly economic report, which said domestic demands has been recovering only slowly in contrast with a faster pickup in exports.

Referring to Japan's growing trade surplus, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said, "We're headed for a bad pattern in which business recovery is pulled by exports." He warned that too much reliance on export growth will lead to renewed friction with Japan's trading partners. Abe said that there should be a discount rate reduction to stimulate the slow domestic demand.

Economic Planning Agency [EPA] Director General Jun Shiozaki echoed this, saying the EPA will study measures to expand domestic demand, including a possible cut in the bank rate. "The (Japanese) Government has repeatedly said it will seek business recovery through an expansion of domestic demand. It would be regrettable if we were accused (by other countries) of following a false policy," he was quoted as telling his colleagues. Shiozaki said it will be reasonable to have the trade surplus reduced by expanding home demand rather than by taking a makeshift import-promoting policy.

Rokusuke Tanaka, chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, said the bank rate should be cut now in view of the increasing cases of business failures and soaring unemployment. "And if the yen turned weaker as a result, then you might raise it (the bank rate) again," he reportedly told Maekawa.

Maekawa said the central bank is prepared to lower the discount rate, but added, "We're unable to make up our mind because the yen is staying above 240 to the dollar."

The dollar opened at yen 242.60 in Tokyo Tuesday, climbing to yen 243.15 in mid-morning interbank trading.

The governor said a bank rate cut now might encourage other countries to criticize Japan for deliberately keeping the yen undervalued.

MITI'S UNO CAUTIONS AGAINST DISCOUNT RATE CUT

OW160355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 16 KYODO -- Sosuke Uno, minister of international trade and industry, Thursday took a cautious attitude on a possible cut in the official discount rate, saying such an action "could prompt an outflow of capital, resulting in a further depreciation of the yen" against the U.S. dollar.

The new MITI chief made the remark in a meeting with a group of business leaders, who voiced concern over Japan's widening trade surplus and urged the government for prompt actions to stir up domestic demand.

Uno told the businessmen the government would try to stimulate home demand through income and local tax cuts, promotion of urban redevelopment projects and a quick implementation of measures as stipulated under the special law to save the structurally depressed industries. But he stopped short of advocating a bank rate cut, an action strongly demanded earlier this week by his Cabinet colleagues, particularly Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Economic Planning Agency Director General Jun Shiozaki.

The businessmen, who represented the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), pressed for a revision of the antimonopoly law, arguing that the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) was too harsh in applying the law to industry's efforts to tide over the present predicaments.

Uno indicated in reply that the MITI may consider seeking an amendment of the antimonopoly law, if necessary. He said the MITI and the FTC had been discussing a "more flexible application" of the law, particularly in connection with the special law for the relief of the depressed industries. "If our efforts should fail to produce any result, then we'd have to consider some other means," Uno told the business leaders, without elaboration.

LDP, JSP SPLINTER GROUPS TO FORM NEW CENTER PARTY

OW151237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Niigata June 15 KYODO -- The splinter groups of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and the No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party will join together to become one party by the time of next general election, it was disclosed here Wednesday.

The disclosure came at a press conference given by Seiichi Tagawa, former LPD member and now leader of the New Liberal Club, and former JSP member Yanosuke Narazaki, secretary general of the United Social Democratic Party. The two are now visiting here for the June 26 House of Councillors election.

They said that the two groups had agreed to further promote their "party friendship" to become one party by the time the next general election is held.

Unless Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone decided to dissolve the House of Representatives earlier, the next general election will be held in the middle of next year when the current term of the lower house members expires. The New Liberal Club and the United Social Democratic Party have already established a joint league to coordinate their campaigning for the coming upper house election. The further promotion of coordination between the two groups is certain to influence the moves toward the unification of middle-of-the-road forces.

Tagawa said at the press conference that his group "has a feeling" that it can merge into one party with the United Social Democratic Party in the future.

Narazaki said that his group has "come to the step" toward creating a comradely relationship with the socialist splinter group.

#### 'DECISIVE SETBACK' FOR TANAKA IN LOCKHEED TRIAL

OW160451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0213 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Tokyo June 16 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka suffered a decisive setback Thursday after one of three Marubeni Corporation officials admitted delivery of the yen 500 million (about \$2.1 million) bribe from Lockheed Corp.

Toshiharu Okubo, 69, former managing director of Marubeni, Japan's fourth largest trading house, thinks the money was delivered to Tanaka as charged by the prosecution, Okubo's lawyers contended.

Presenting a lengthy summation to conclude the court battle of more than six years, the defense counsel for Okubo said: "The fund was something which could blind his mind."

Okubo's two codefendants -- Hiro Hiyama, 73, former Marubeni chairman, and Hiroshi Ito, 56, former managing director -- claimed the previous day that they merely conveyed Lockheed's offer to provide political donations to Tanaka.

Tanaka, 65, has categorically denied receiving any money from Lockheed. On May 11, Tanaka's lawyers accused the prosecutors of having fabricated a bribery scandal designed to disgrace him.

The Tokyo District Court is expected to hand down sentences to Tanaka and Marubeni officials sometime this autumn after completing all hearings Friday.

Tanaka, a rags-to-riches politician who was prime minister from July 1972 through December 1974, is accused of taking the bribe from August 1973 through March 1974 to help the American aircraft maker sell Tristar jets in Japan. Tanaka and his former secretary Toshio Enomoto are also charged with violation of foreign exchange regulations for receiving the money.

Hiyama, Ito and Okubo are all accused of sending the bribe to Tanaka on Lockheed's behalf, violation of foreign exchange regulations and of perjury for false testimony before a Diet investigative committee session in February 1976.

In Thursday's summation speech, the defense lawyers said Hiyama, then Marubeni president, instructed Okubo to negotiate with then Lockheed President Archibald Carl Kotchian to pay yen 500 million to Tanaka just before August 23, 1972. On that day, the prosecution charged, Hiyama visited Tanaka's home and promised the prime minister the money would be presented.

Okubo was not in a position directly to know about delivery of the money but he could presume it, the lawyers contended.

The defense also said that Kotchian did not propose voluntarily to send the money to Tanaka but Hiyama did instruct Okubo to press Lockheed into paying the money, denying Hiyama's argument that he merely conveyed Lockheed's offer.

All Nippon Airways (ANA), buyer of Tristars in Japan, asked Marubeni, then Lockheed sales agent, in October 1972 to deliver yen 90 million (about \$12,500) to six conservative politicians, the lawyers said. The money, which Lockheed paid in kickbacks to ANA for the aircraft sale, was separate from the alleged yen 500 million bribe to Tanaka and was codenamed "30-units" in receipts issued by Marubeni.

Okubo has learned that Marubeni paid yen 7 million each to two of the six politicians and yen 4 million each to four others, the lawyers said. The six were not indicted because the statute of limitations had run out or because they had no authority over aircraft affairs. Among the receivers was Susumu Nikaido, current secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party.

Okubo, a grandson of revolutionary Toshimichi Okubo in the Meiji era (1868-1912), remained silent while the attorneys read out the summation.

Ito attended the session but Hiyama was absent because of poor health.

The Tokyo District Court is scheduled to close the six-year-and-five-month court battle after hearing final verbal statements from Hiyama, Ito and Okubo on Friday.

The Lockheed scandal, which first came to light at a U.S. Senate subcommittee hearing on February 4, 1976, developed into Japan's worst postwar scandal and now involves the future of Tanaka.

WARTIME MOBILIZATION EXERCISES DENOUNCED

SK160310 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 15 Jun 83

[NODONG SINMUN 16 June commentary: "Vicious Exercises for Wartime Mobilization"]

[Text] In South Korea, the war exercises of the so-called reserve forces operational demonstration exercises have been conducted.

These exercises, conducted under the pretext of somebody's nonexistent infiltration, were participated in by the puppet reserve forces' great number of men and even by the puppet army planes, and were observed by leaders of the puppet army and the reserve forces and a large number of civilians.

The exercises are another example of the wartime mobilization exercises which the Chon Tu-hwan military gangsters have staged to complete preparations for northward invasion and are exercises for offensive operations in a northward invasion. South Korean publications reveal that the exercises were conducted largely for infiltration operations against us, though such a description as defensive was used, and that they are designed for wartime mobilization of the puppet army, reserve forces and residents and for the establishment of an organic cooperative system among them.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is further accelerating preparations for war these days under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. The "Team Spirit-83" war exercises which were conducted in South Korea for some 2 months early this year and the scheme for deployment of neutron bombs in South Korea realistically prove that the war frenzy of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military gangsters have reached an extremely reckless stage.

The puppets are now scheming to allow South Korea to be used for the site of joint military exercises of the U.S. aggressor troops and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. In fact, this is a criminal scheme to unify military operations among the United States, Japan and South Korea, taking advantage of the joint military exercises.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are scheming a surprise invasion of our republic. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has been continuously conducting joint military exercises among the puppet army, paramilitary forces, and civilians including the "Myolgong-83" military exercise, following the "Team Spirit-83" war exercises. This is designed to complete the wartime mobilization system and to complete three-dimensional preparations for war.

The exercises were staged when the regime's crisis was worsening because of the anti-fascist struggle of the youths, students and democratic figures in South Korea. The puppet clique simultaneously pursued the criminal purpose of tempering the vigor of their struggle by creating a terrorized social atmosphere and threatening the youths, students, and the democratic force, through the war exercises.

The puppets, however, are acting foolishly. It is the people's punishment only that will be given to traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the war fanatic, the fascist murderer. The South Korean people will never forgive the Chon Tu-hwan ring that is accumulating crimes against the country and the nation with each step it takes, even scheming to lead fellow countrymen to a nuclear holocaust.

U.S.-JAPAN JOINT OPERATION PLAN STUDY SCORED

SK160434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- The U.S. Marines in Japan applied to the Defence Agency of Japan for participation in the "study of the U.S.-Japan joint operation plan" and, at the same time, for joint exercises with the Ground "Self-Defence Force" of Japan, according to a report.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says: This proves that the "allout strengthening" of U.S.-Japan military ties much vaunted by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is being translated into practice and the U.S.-Japan tieup consequent upon the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance is entering a new stage. The author of the commentary says:

The "study of the U.S.-Japan joint operation plan" is a powder-reeking operational confab of the United States and Japan to discuss how to swallow up our country and other areas of northeast Asia by their joint efforts.

To unify the triangular military command systems, the bosses of the U.S. and Japanese military established a communications command system between the central command post of the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan and the "Combined Forces Command" of the U.S. forces and the puppet army in Seoul and the A-A organisational system and others between them and are now repeatedly conducting "studies" to enhance the "efficiency of the joint operations", while further intensifying the joint exercises of the Armed Forces of the United States and Japan.

For its sinister aim the "study of the U.S.-Japan joint operation plan" is condemned and denounced by Japan's fair public opinion as an act increasing the danger of new war.

The U.S. imperialists' clamouring about participation of the U.S. Marines betrays their ulterior intention to attach greater importance to the Marines notorious for their attack and intervention, aggression and subversive activities against other countries and enhance their role.

As for the U.S. Marines, they are the shock force which constitutes the backbone of the "quick deployment forces" of the U.S. imperialists and the crack unit of the United States in the landing and massacre operations against other countries. In stressing anew the role of this unit in the U.S.-Japan joint operation the Reagan administration seeks the qualitative strengthening of the tripartite military alliance and attain its dirty aim with ease by attacking our country from the sky, ground and sea through the joint operations of the United States, Japan and South Korea in "case of contingency in Korea."

The U.S. imperialist warlikeness, however, are making a miscalculation. The Korean people today are not the Korean people of yesterday and Asia today is not the Asia of yesterday when it had been oppressed and maltreated.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries must look squarely at the changed reality and stop running riot.

SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY SEEN AS DEPENDENT ON U.S.

SK151558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "South Korean Economy Dependent on U.S. Monopoly capital."

Noting that the U.S. monopoly capital holds a dominant position in the foreign capitals invested in South Korea, the paper says: The U.S. monopoly capital infiltrated into the key economic branches of South Korea, such as oil refinery, transportation, chemical, machinery and power industries, and seized their arteries, accentuating the dependence and militarization of the economy as a whole.

The total amount of U.S. monopoly capital invested in South Korea till 1981 was 6,000 million dollars. The proportion of dependence of the South Korean economy on foreign forces in the composition of investment of equipment was 82.2 percent in 1980. This means that the South Korean economy is controlled by the U.S. and other foreign capitals.

The U.S. monopolies introduced old technique and machinery and equipment which are worn out morally to deepen the technical dependence and backwardness of the South Korean economy. Over 40 percent of the technique introduced into South Korea turned out to be outmoded and backward one of second or third rate.

The South Korean industry depends on the U.S. monopoly capital for more than 80 percent of major raw materials. As a result, the operation rate of South Korean enterprises is most sensitive to the world business depression, undergoing a serious fluctuation according to the scale, variety and prices of the import of raw materials.

The U.S. imperialists rejected South Korea's rich coal and bound its economy on the whole to their oil-power system. Consequently, the rate of dependence of the South Korean industry on foreign countries for energy rose from 8.6 percent in 1961 to 75.2 percent in 1981. Through the policy of dumping their surplus farm produce the U.S. imperialists have led the South Korean agriculture to bankruptcy. The amount of sales of U.S. surplus farm produce to South Korea grew from 2.11 million tons in 1970 to 8 million tons in 1982.

Dependence on import in South Korea's gross national product jumped from 40.2 percent in 1979 to 51.6 percent in 1981. The U.S. monopolies rake in great amount of colonial surplus profits in South Korea. For instance, the Gulf oil monopoly alone earned profits 4.6 times the sum of its investment in ten or more years after 1970.

The total amount of Japanese monopoly capital invested in South Korea was 4,800 million dollars as of the end of 1981, coming next to the United States.

Foreign monopoly capital infiltrates into South Korea with the South Korean puppets as a guide. From 1980 to 1982 the Chon Tu-hwan group simplified the procedures of foreign capital induction on four occasions so that foreign monopoly capitals could be freely introduced into South Korea to hold sway there. As of the end of 1982 foreigners incorporated investments were allowed in 521 of the 855 major trades of the South Korean key industries. Accordingly, the right to management and operation of the South Korean enterprises went over to the foreign monopolies.

If South Korea is to be freed from economic dependence, an end should be put to the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and to the Chon Tu-hwan group's treacherous rule and the country be reunified.

SOUTH KOREAN REPORT ON STUDENT ARRESTS NOTED

SK160346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet clique arrested more than 220 students on charges of anti-"government" struggle entering this year, according to a foreign press report. Of them, the fascist clique detained more than 110 students, penalized over 20 through "summary trials" and pressganged upwards of 80 into the puppet army.

Frightened by the students' collective action going over to an anti-"government" action, the fascist clique published on June 14 a "measure of reform" restricting such campus meetings as "festival", forum and sports games.

This fact vividly shows how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is resorting to fascist repression, flurried by the mounting anti-"government" action of the students.

According to a South Korean paper report quoted by a foreign press, the students' anti-"government" struggles this year number 128 cases.

CPLA ENSEMBLE CONTINUES NATIONWIDE TOUR

SK160404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- The song and dance ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Zhang Zhongbin, deputy head of the Cultural Department under the General Political Department of the CPLA, inspected the Hungnam fertilizer complex on June 13.

The members of the ensemble laid a wreath at the foot of the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai erected in the complex and then went round the statue and the monument. The head of the song and dance ensemble said that they would further strengthen and develop the Sino-Korean friendship, upholding the will of respected Premier Zhou Enlai who made a big contribution to strengthening the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean people and armies. The ensemble gave a performance on June 14 for the workers there.

Prior to the performance the ensemble visited the February 8 vinalon complex that day. After the inspection the head of the ensemble said that the February 8 vinalon complex, which was built by the Korean people in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song, is playing a big role in the socialist construction of Korea.

On June 15 the song and dance ensemble went to the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Yo-hwan belongs. The members of the ensemble went round the setups of the unit amid warm welcome of the soldiers and saw their training. The ensemble gave a performance at the unit. It spent a pleasant hour of rest at the Majon recreation ground.

KYE UNG-TAE HEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO HUNGARY

SK151029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- A Korean Government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Premier Kye Ung-tae left Pyongyang on June 15 to attend the fifth meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic, Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, and other personages concerned.

Also present there were the charge d'affaires ad interim and an official of the Hungarian Embassy, and Soviet Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov, in Pyongyang.

#### CULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM BULGARIA

SK141612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA) -- The Korean cultural delegation headed by Choe Hak-nae, vice-minister of culture and art, returned home today after visiting Bulgaria and Algeria.

The delegation was met at the airport by Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art; Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Art; and Bulgarian Ambassador Vasil Khubchev, and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Algerian Embassy Sidali Mohamed in Pyongyang.

#### STRENGTHENING OF PARTY'S POWER STRESSED

SK151536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article headlined "To Strengthen Militant Might of Party Is Decisive Guarantee for Victorious Advancement of Revolution."

Noting that to strengthen the militant might of the party is a fundamental problem decisive of the victory or defeat of the revolution and the destiny of the people, the article says:

Unless the party's militancy and leadership is strengthened, the revolution would be stopped halfway and the already won gains could not be firmly defended. Only a party which constantly enhances its militancy along with the advance of the revolution can accelerate socialist and communist construction without falling even into the slightest deviation or going through twists and turns and enjoy the unqualified trust of the masses of the people.

Noting that changes in our country and successes of our people have been made possible thanks to the invincible militant might and tested leadership of our party, the article goes on:

The work for dyeing the whole party with the chuche idea has been energetically pushed forward thanks to the correct policy and energetic leadership of the party centre, with the result that a great change has taken place in all spheres of party construction and party activity from the work of firmly preparing the party members to be hardcore of revolution to the work of improving the method and style of party work and enhancing the function and role of party organisations.

As a result, the Workers' Party of Korea has now become a revolutionary party with an invincible militant might capable of carrying the revolutionary cause to thorough accomplishment.

The invincible militant might of our party lies first of all in that its ranks have been built up into a powerful revolutionary detachment capable of carryout out whatever difficult revolutionary task.

Our party has put forward a policy of strengthening party life among cadres and party members and tempering their party spirit and firmly guaranteeing the unity and cohesion of the whole party based on the monolithic idea, in conformity with the requirements of the revolutionary task in the historical period of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, and energetically led the struggle for its realisation.

The unity and cohesion of the whole party in ideology and purpose based on the chuche idea has become an indestructible one.

All party members from veteran revolutionaries and cadres to party members of the new generation are firmly equipped with the ideology of the party and think and act in one mind with the Central Committee of the party and devotedly struggle in the van of the masses to implement the party's revolutionary line -- this is an important characteristic feature of our party today.

The militant might of our party finds manifestation in that a well-regulated work system and revolutionary discipline have been established whereby to firmly ensure the party's leadership over the revolution and construction.

Firmly established in our party today are revolutionary trait and discipline under which the entire members unconditionally accept the party's decisions and instructions and carry them through to the end and act as one under the leadership of the party centre.

The work system and discipline established in our party are based on the boundless loyalty of its members to the party and their high sense of responsibility for the revolution.

All the party members uphold the party's leadership with a high degree of consciousness. The invincibility of our party's might lies precisely in the establishment of this revolutionary work system and discipline.

The militant might of our party is also to be found in the fact that a revolutionary method of work for rallying the masses around the party and mobilizing them in the revolution and construction has been firmly established in the party.

As a result of the vigorous struggle for establishing the great leader's work method in the whole party in the past, great strides have been made in improving the party work method and style.

Today our party is a powerful party which has struck its roots deep among the masses, united itself with them in one body and leads them vigorously to the revolutionary struggle and construction.

Notably, our party saw to it that the great leader's work method was established in an allround way in the whole party. This was a revolutionary step that brought about a new change in increasing the might of the party.

In conclusion the article says: Our party is an invincible, militant party which has reached an incomparably high level in the qualitative solidness of its ranks, in the organisation and discipline and in the work system and method. It is the greatest exploit performed by the party centre for the times and revolution that, with its correct line and active leadership, it has strengthened and developed our party founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song into an invincible militant party.

FRENCH VISITOR ASSURES ROK ON RECOGNITION ISSUE

SK151320 Seoul YONHAP in English 1209 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP) -- The French Government of President Francois Mitterrand is not considering unilateral recognition of North Korea, a leading French Socialist emphasized here Wednesday.

Jean Pierre Chevenement, leader of the leftist faction of the French Socialist Party and former minister of research and industry, said it would be desirable for the cross-recognition of South and North Korea to be pursued by the Western and communist world on a "bloc basis" rather than by only four widely-known powers.

In a press conference at the close of his eight-day visit at the invitation of the South Korean Government, Chevenement also said that France could play an intermediate role in improving inter-Korean relations. Expressing regret for the recent reports that the French Government plans to recognize Pyongyang, he said it is an element which could bring about a misunderstanding between Seoul and Paris.

In order to further strengthen the established friendly ties between Korea and France, he stressed the need for closer cooperation in such areas as economy, trade, industry and technical know-how.

98 NATIONS INVITED TO SEOUL IPU MEETING

SK160131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] The preparatory committee for the Seoul Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting yesterday sent invitations to 98 countries, including the Soviet Union and North Korea, and 26 international organizations.

National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik, concurrently chairman of the IPU committee of the Republic of Korea, said the 70th IPU General Assembly will be held in Seoul Oct. 2-13. The opening ceremony is scheduled for Oct. 4 at the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center.

The invitations to the countries with which the Seoul government has no diplomatic relations were sent through the IPU Secretariat in Geneva.

PRIME MINISTER WARNS AGAINST 'EXTREME' METHODS

SK160128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, saying that assessing the Fifth Republic in a negative manner will cause national confrontation undermining hard-won stability, warned yesterday the government will be resolute against those resorting to "extreme" methods. He said, however, that the fundamental government policy is to promote national harmony and to gather constructive opinion from the public, reflecting as many of those opinions as possible in state policy.

"I ask you to wait and see what concrete measures the government will take," the premier said at the opening of the second day interpellation session at the National Assembly.

The premier was "complementing" his answers made the previous day, which opposition lawmakers said were "insincere" and forced the premier to take the stand again yesterday.

He reiterated that the creation of a favorable atmosphere is essential for democratization and autonomy in political, academic and journalistic areas.

"It is the government's intention not to damage the basis of stability. With this stand, the government will deal with problems involving Kim Yong-sam and other former politicians," Kim said.

He added that what is important is the "creation of an atmosphere where everybody can join together."

Saying that the government will handle lifting the political ban and releasing politicians and students under arrest for political reasons with the spirit of reconciliation, Kim said: "If these people show self-restraint, the time will not be far before they are given the opportunity to participate in the development of the nation."

He said he will make recommendations to the president whenever he deems appropriate time has come.

On the campus issue, the premier said the academic atmosphere at present is "generally sound."

He said the government will give proper guidance to those students who make "minor mistakes" so that they can resume campus life.

However, students who "severely damage" the academic atmosphere will be dealt with sternly, he warned.

The professor-turned premier said observing the law and order and solving problems through dialogue is the way leading to establishing a strong democracy.

#### PREMIER'S ANSWERS TO INTERPELLATION CRITICIZED

SK151325 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 15 Jun 83 p 3

[Article from the column "Reporting Diary" entitled: "Answers Without Logic or a Point" by reporter Mun Chang-kuk]

[Text] The ruling and opposition camps have unanimously pledged to completely resolve all the issues that are outside the house through full discussions at the political house session. There is a deep impression that far from resolving issues, the political house session has been creating new issues since its first day.

Two opposition lawmakers developed their logic with all their hearts for 80 minutes. The prime minister answered them for only 7 minutes.

It is true that the answers at the National Assembly should be clear-cut and brief and that bringing the essential points to light is required. This notwithstanding, no matter what a genius one may be, can one summarize 80 minutes of logic in only 7 minutes?

If one answers only by saying "Yes" and "No" to the questions raised by the logic that is built up, "a full discussion" cannot be made, or the issues cannot be expected to be resolved. If one cannot understand the logic contained in the questions, one should suggest in the logic of his answer that he cannot understand. When a questioner understands the rebutting logic, then the issue will be resolved.

Moreover, what kind of issues were dealt with on that day? Dealing with the high-level political issues and the issues of the present situation, which the National Assembly did not dare to handle over the past 2 years, such an illogical and pointless answer was given that we are dumbfounded. This is much like igniting a live coal instead of putting out the fire.

As to the reason for the delay in the reporting of the case of Mr Kim Yong-sam's fasting, the prime minister answered: "It is true that because the case itself was not a normal one and the development of the case was being followed, reporting to the general public was delayed."

The culture-information minister answered: "It is because the press made its own judgment and took a prudent attitude in reporting."

This is just the same as ignoring all the political and social implications of the 20-day delay of the reporting -- just like answering by saying: "No matter what you say, I will go my own way."

If luckily, the lawmakers had not called anyone to account over such answers and everything had been tranquil, would the issues have been resolved and would peace have reigned again in the land? It would have been rather fortunate if the reporting issue, which has not fully publicized the actual circumstances of our press to the world, could have been resolved by just escaping from reality at the National Assembly.

Among the functions of the National Assembly, stress is usually placed on the function of dealing with the discord. It is said that when the National Assembly properly deals with the discord, social dissension or political instability are prevented in advance and the political unity is also maintained.

Removing the discord is finding a point of compromise through discussion and persuasion on the part of the two parties which have conflicting interests.

I am seized with fear that it may be impossible for us to see such a basic mechanism working at our National Assembly.

#### GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF NOT GRASPING ISSUES

SK151346 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by political reporter Choe Kyu-chol, from the column "Reporter's Eye": "Ghost Image of a Political Session of the National Assembly"]

[Text] Due probably to the unique name, "a political session of the National Assembly," given to the current plenary session of the National Assembly, the scenes on the floor of the 14 June session of the National Assembly in which assemblymen questioned the government officials were somewhat unprecedented.

Few seats were unoccupied, quite different from previous sessions, and the 350 seats for the public on this second floor were filled with an audience.

Once inside the session, we sensed heat coming from those occupying the seats and realized what kind of an outward form the issues of political interest can create.

Public attention focused on what they expected in the issues -- that the extraordinary session of the National Assembly was scheduled to deal with during the current 117th house session, including the issues over the hunger strike staged by Kim Yong-sam, the movement set in motion by Kim's hunger strike among the offstage opposition personages, campus unrest, the call for lifting of the ban imposed -- on those politicians who still are not allowed to resume their political activity, the call for the release of the imprisoned, and the government's press policy -- seemed to permeate the session.

Probably because of the pledge made by the floor leaders of the ruling and opposition parties that "we will filter and digest all the pending political issues inside the house and will put off public misgivings," the atmosphere on the floor was indeed unprecedented on this day.

The outcome of the day's session, however, was disappointing. In the middle of the interpellation session some opposition lawmakers shouted, creating quite a scene on the floor. Four opposition lawmakers took the floor to additionally question the government officials. The plenary session was adjourned for 1 hour and 50 minutes, as the lawmakers of the Democratic Korea Party walked out of the session.

All this happened when the prime minister had spent only 7 minutes and other government ministers took only 5 minutes each to answer the questions raised by the lawmakers, who took 80 minutes. Opposition lawmakers thought that the manner in which the prime minister and other cabinet ministers answered their questions was very insincere. Even the ruling party lawmakers did not have any excuse to give to the opposition's accusation.

The diagnosis of insincerity seemed to be found not only in the short length of the time of the answers took but also in the character of what the government meant to convey to the public.

To state a foregone conclusion, the government's message fell short of persuading the National Assembly. As the government's message lacked the power to persuade the National Assembly, the government miserably failed in both the contents of the message and way it conveyed the message to the public. As it were, the public interest and public anticipation seemed to have been buried under the failures. Such an inference forces us to question whether the government has grasped the true cause that prompted the parties to hold the current session of the National Assembly.

Was the government insincere in dealing with these pending political issues because it has already forgotten that the political parties haggled for about 20 days before they agreed to hold a plenary session, because the political issues they were to deal with were all sensitive ones?

Was it because the government did not understand that the political common cause that prompted the ruling and opposition parties to agree on a convocation of an extraordinary session of the National Assembly in the face of the uncertain political situation was that the two parties found it to be in their interests to absorb all the political issues and filter them in the house?

After having hinted at the vague probabilities that the government may make efforts to solve all the political issues, the government officials hurriedly left the floor, failing in persuading the National Assembly and in filtering the issues. This fact shows us that the government did not fully understand the scope and breadth of the political issues.

The government officials said that the government needs the conditions to ripen before lifting the ban imposed on the politicians or reinstating them, that government should take into account the particular situation facing Korea before revitalizing activities of the press, and that it will undertake steady and serious study to solve the campus unrest.

Just imagine that the questions and answers were all accepted just as they were stated in the interpellation session on 14 June. If the government believes that all the political issues that pitted opposition parties against the ruling party have been solved for good because the government has perfunctorily answered the questions raised by the lawmakers, we cannot but say that the government has grossly miscalculated.

It is not difficult to fathom the public view of the National Assembly's ham-handed handling of the political issues. The public may think of the National Assembly as an institution incapable of drawing any conclusion. Thus, their misgivings may turn into apathy and their dissatisfaction into distrust, and, finally, the *raison d'être* of the National Assembly may not appeal to them.

Even after taking into account the limited maneuvering room for the government officials such as the prime minister and other cabinet ministers, the dull sense with which the government approaches the political issues and narrow-mindedness show in handling these issues by the National Assembly do not leave us in peace. This was because the current session of the National Assembly was quite different from previous ones. The result is a gaping vacuum in our hearts.

When we apply Harold Laswell's interpretation of politics as "acts from which who will benefit what, how, and when" to the outcome of the interpellation session held on 14 June, the conclusion is that "nobody has benefited from it, not at all." This conviction hardened on my mind when we were watching some 50 lawmakers who remained until the end of the session at around 2030 that night.

#### PREMIER INVITES PARTY LEADERS TO MEETING

SK140904 Seoul YONHAP in English 0858 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP) -- Korean Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop has invited the heads of the country's ruling and opposition parties to a meeting Tuesday to discuss pending state affairs including the fast of Kim Yong-sam, former head of the now-defunct New Democratic Party, it was learned here Monday.

During the talks, Kim will exchange views with ruling Democratic Justice Party Chairman Chin U-chong, opposition Democratic Korea Party President Yu Chi-song and Korea National Party President Kim Chong-chul on recent political development such as Kim's hunger strike and a series of student demonstrations on campus.

Kim began a hunger strike mid-May calling for what he called "the restoration of democracy" in Korea and discontinued it early this month.

Also to be dealt with during the meeting is the opposition-proposed lifting of the ban preventing those on political blacklist from engaging in any form of public activities.

#### TOTAL OF 116 STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATIONS

SK150105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] A total of 116 college students this year were arrested throughout the nation for having allegedly staged demonstrations and illegal gatherings while distributing anti-government leaflets on campuses. The 116 students, along with 110 others, were charged with violation of the Law on Assembly and Demonstration.

The figures were revealed in a report prepared by the government for the National Assembly extra session which started Monday.

The report showed that 82 of the accused students joined the armed services, 23 students were put on summary trials and five others are being sought by the police.

According to the report, there were a total of 128 illegal activities involving students and this represents an increase by more than three times over the figure during the same period of last year and the number of arrested students is 1.65 times greater. During the corresponding period last year, 70 students were arrested in 41 incidents across the nation.

The government authorities said the relatively small number of arrested students per case is because the government was very discreet in making arrests and only the instigators were arrested.

TSEDENBAL MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROMANIA

## MONTSAME Report

OW160421 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1600 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 15 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian TV and radio broadcast Tuesday a report about the meeting between Secretary General of the MPRP CC, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR Yu. Tsedenbal, who arrived in Bucharest on an official friendly visit, and Secretary General of the RCP, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania [RSR] Nicolae Ceausescu. Radio and television of the MPR are carrying special programmes on the successes of socio-economic and cultural development of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the extension of friendly relations between the MPR and the RSR.

## UNEN Review of Relations

OW160423 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1610 GMT 15 June 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 15 (MONTSAME) -- Under the leadership of their Communist Party, the Romanian people have turned their country into a flourishing socialist state, with a developed modern industry, cooperated agriculture, advanced science and culture in a historically short span of time, writes the national daily UNEN in its article devoted to the visit of the party and government delegation of the MPR led by Yu. Tsedenbal to Romania.

The paper points out that, since 1950 when diplomatic relations between the MPR and the RSR were established, friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples have been successfully developing. The UNEN notes that at present the volume of commodity goods exchange between Mongolia and Romania has increased almost 5-fold as against 1958, when the first Mongolian-Romanian trade agreement was signed. The Mongolian public considers that the visit of the party and government delegation of the MPR led by Yu. Tsedenbal will mark an important point in furthering mutual relations between the two countries, concludes the UNEN.

## Talks With Ceausescu

OW160425 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1630 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 15 (MONTSAME) -- Official talks have begun in Bucharest between visiting General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu. The sides informed each other of the process of socialist construction in Romania and the MPR, of the activity of the RCP and the MPRP, and also conferred on the question of further development of multifarious relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. The two leaders began an exchange of views on basic problems of international life. The AGERPRES agency reports the talks are being held in an atmosphere of friendship, complete understanding and mutual respect.

## Romanian Coverage

For Bucharest SCINTEIA and AGERPRES accounts of the visit of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal to Romania, including official talks with Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu, see the Romania section of the 16 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issue.

BOU THANG ATTENDS VPA ART TROUPE PREMIERE

BK150629 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1453 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Jun (SPK) -- The art troupe of Vietnam's 5th Military Region gave its premiere in Phnom Penh in the evening of 12 June on the occasion of the 32d traditional day of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, and many high-ranking KPRAF officers attended this artistic soiree.

Also present was Nguyen Thao, acting charge d'affaires of Vietnam to Kampuchea.

SIHANOUK TALKS WITH FRENCH POLITICAL LEADERS

OW160039 Hong Kong AFP in English 1436 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, June 15 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Cambodian anti-Vietnamese coalition, said today all French political leaders, whether in the government or opposition, "have a common approach towards the Cambodian problem." He added: "I am greatly encouraged by them."

Prince Sihanouk had a 45-minute meeting today with Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and leader of the neo-Gaullist RPR [Rally for the Republic] Party.

He said afterwards that Mr Chirac had promised the support of his party to "give Cambodia back its status as a sovereign, independent, non-aligned and neutral state."

Prince Sihanouk has been in France since last week in a private capacity.

FURTHER REPORT ON ATTACKS ON SRV SOLDIERS

BK160528 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 14 Jun 83 pp 1, 2, 15

[Text] On the morning of 13 June, a reporter in Aranyaprathet reported that tens of thousands of Cambodians have fled Kampuchea to the refugee camps at Ban Nong Samet and Ban Sa-ngae in Tambon Khok Sung, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri. Officials at those refugee camps disclosed that the refugees fled to Thailand because Cambodians are being taken prisoner and cruelly killed by the Vietnamese Heng Samrin soldiers.

The reporter also reported that on the evening of 25 May, Cambodian soldiers loyal to Sihanouk and Son Sann threw explosives into a sport stadium in the heart of Phnom Penh, killing hundreds of Vietnamese Heng Samrin soldiers. On 26 May, explosions on a bridge and a building killed six Vietnamese soldiers. These sabotage incidents have infuriated the Vietnamese Heng Samrin soldiers. On 27 May, Son Sann's soldiers attacked Vietnamese soldiers at (Kon Trei) village, killing another Vietnamese soldier.

These guerrilla tactics caused the Vietnamese soldiers to become very angry with the Kampuchean civilians.

They arrested thousands of people and the heads of villages, communes, districts and the education service in Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey and Battambang Provinces and detained them in Siem Reap. Hundreds of these people have already been murdered by the Vietnamese soldiers on charges of being spies, committing sabotage which killed Vietnamese soldiers and being Sihanouk informants. These incidents forced tens of thousands of Kampucheans to flee to the jungle and some of them have fled to the Thai border.

Meanwhile, the 1st Army Region will hold a field exercise at Chakkaphong camp in Prachin Buri from 15-16 June. The Aranyaprathet-Prachin Buri highway will be closed for this purpose. Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will personally direct the exercise. The 1st Army Region has already apologized to the public about any inconvenience which may be caused by the closure of the highway.

#### VODK REPORTS MAY SRV LOSSES IN SOUTHWEST

BK160415 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Last May, our comrades-in-arms on the southwestern region battlefield killed 124 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 130 others for a total of 254 casualties. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 1.2 million new spikes and dug 380 new punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the southwestern region battlefield!

#### BRIEFS

SOVIET OLYMPIC OFFICIAL DEPARTS -- Phnom Penh, 13 Jun (SPK) -- After being received in an audience today by Chheng Phon, Kampuchean minister of information and culture, R.M. Kiselov, adviser of the Soviet Olympic Committee, left Phnom Penh for home. He was seen off by My Samedi, chairman of the Khmer National Olympic Committee (CNOK), and Achot Melik Chakhnazarov, counselor of the USSR Embassy in Kampuchea. During his visit, he handed over sports equipment given by his organization to CNOK and visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the National Museum, and the former royal palace. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1509 GMT 13 Jun 83 BK]

DELEGATION TO PRAGUE -- Phnom Penh, 13 Jun (SPK) -- At the invitation of the World Peace Council, a delegation of the Kampuchean Peace Defense Committee led by its chairman, Dr Yit Kimseng, minister of health, left Phnom Penh this morning for Prague, where it will attend the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War from 21 to 26 June. It was seen off by Chhea Thang, deputy minister of health, Zikmund Tobias, CSSR ambassador to Kampuchea, Yuzef Kolesnikov, counselor of the USSR Embassy in Kampuchea, and other personalities. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1511 GMT 13 Jun 83 BK]

PRK ENVOY VISITS CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

BK151320 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, June 15 (KPL) -- Neou Samom, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], on June 13, paid successive courtesy visits to Col-General Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party CC and head of Organizing Committee of the Party CC, and Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the party CC and chairman of the Party and State Controlling Committee of the party CC and the Council of Ministers.

On both occasions, Col-General Saman Vignaket and Maichantan Sengmani highly appraised the success of Ambassador Neou Samom in carrying out his diplomatic mission. The two Lao leaders further assessed that the ambassador's achievements have greatly contributed to the strengthening of special solidarity, great friendship and all-round cooperation between parties, government and peoples.

Both sides also dealt on the invincible special solidarity among the three Indochinese countries of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, which is represented as an effective factor in foiling all dark plots of psychological warfare pursued by Beijing hegemonism and expansionism in collusion with imperialism and other reaction forces who aim at annexing the countries in this region. Earlier Neou Samom who was accredited to Laos in March 1980 had called on a number of Lao leaders to make one's farewells on the occasion of the ending of his diplomatic mission to Laos.

REPORTAGE ON SRV FORESTRY DELEGATION'S VISIT

## Delegation Arrives

BK120700 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, June 10 (OANA-KPL) -- A Vietnamese delegation of forestry led by its deputy-minister Tran Van Que, yesterday called on Maisouk Saisempheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry. The delegation was accompanied on the occasion, by Nousai Sitthisai, Lao deputy minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry. Bui Van Thanh, charge d'affaires a.i. of Vietnam to Laos was also on hand. The discussion dealt on matters relating to the mutual assistance in the field of forestry in accordance with the 1983 cooperation plan. The above-Vietnamese delegation arrived here on June 9.

## Holds Talks

BK120700 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, June 11 (OANA-KPL) -- Talks on forestry work were held here on June 10 between Nousai Sitthisai, Lao deputy minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, and Tran Van Que, Vietnamese deputy minister of forestry, head of the visiting delegation. Issues on the implementation of the current year cooperation plan on forestry were discussed on the occasion.

Questions also discussed were timber exploitation in Savannakhet Province, training of Lao forestry cadres and others. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of friendship.

#### Signs Agreement, Departs

BK141218 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, June 14 (KPL) -- An agreement on mutual assistance and forestry cooperation between the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry of the Lao PDR and that of forestry of the SRV was signed here on June 13.

The signatories were Nousai Sitthisai, deputy-minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, and Tran Van Que, deputy-minister of forestry, head of the visiting Vietnamese delegation.

Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of the above mentioned ministry, president of the Lao-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and Bui Van Thanh, charge d'affaires a.i., and Dam Xuan Dung, economic counsellor of Vietnam Embassy to Laos, witnessed the signing ceremony.

According to the agreement, Vietnam will assist Laos in timber exploiting and wood processing work in the southern Savannakhet Province. Vietnam will also train Lao forestry rangers.

Tran Van Que and his delegation left here in the afternoon of the same day after concluding a 5-day visit.

#### FORESTRY COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

BK151314 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, June 15 (OANA-KPL) A 1983-85 agreement on forestry cooperation between the Lao State Forestry Enterprise No. 3 and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) was signed here June 13. According to the agreement, SIDA will provide Laos with an unrefundable assistance of 20.3 million krona (Swedish currency) or the equivalence of 2.7 million U.S. dollars, to be used in the forestry development programs in Thabok locality, Vientiane Province.

Signing for the Lao side was Khhamphet Phengmouang, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, on Swedish side was Carl-Bertils Lostelius in the capacity of charge d'affaires of Swedish Embassy and head of SIDA office to Laos.

VOFA REBUTS VNA REPORT OF BORDER VIOLATIONS

BK160740 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Quoting the bogus news agency called SPK, a VNA report on 10 June accused Thailand of violating Kampuchean territory by land, sea and air nearly 900 times in May. The Voice of Free Asia is authorized to categorically reject this groundless report.

The Thai Government finds it repugnant that the Vietnamese side has been trying to make such fabrications to discredit Thailand in the eyes of the world, as well as to mislead the world about the conflict in Kampuchea and Thailand's attitude toward that country. Thailand has never been involved, nor does it want to get involved, in the conflict and the fighting between the Vietnamese aggressors and the Kampuchean patriotic fighters who are fighting to liberate their country from the Vietnamese occupation. While remaining noninvolved in the Kampuchean conflict during the past 4 years -- since Vietnam has sent its troops to occupy Kampuchea and prop up the Heng Samrin puppet regime in Phnom Penh, which has received little international recognition -- Thailand has suffered the consequences of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and border intrusions that have resulted in losses to life and property in the Thai border villages. However, the constant influx of thousands of Kampuchean civilians, including children, women and the aged, who fled death and starvation into Thailand has caused a heavy burden for Thailand. Although Thailand has limited resources, it has to accept them for humanitarian reasons.

Being aware of the danger of the fighting in Kampuchea and its repercussions on peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region, Thailand and the other ASEAN member countries have been seeking a political settlement to the conflict in Kampuchea through peaceful means, thus sparking resentment on the part of the Vietnamese side. For this reason, Vietnam has been trying to concoct slanderous fabrications against Thailand by accusing Thailand of having violated Kampuchean sovereignty and provided military support for the Kampuchean patriotic fighters.

VISITING UN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

Meets With Sitthi

BK160209 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Jun 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday discussed with a UN special envoy the Kampuchean problem and asked him to inform Hanoi of his "sincere hope" to see a breakthrough in the four-year-old issue, Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun said. Chet said UN undersecretary general in charge of political affairs Rafiuddin Ahmad was asked to convey to Hanoi Sitthi's sincerity towards Vietnam and his aspirations to see a political breakthrough for the Kampuchean problem which will lead to peace, stability and prosperity in the region. Sitthi also entrusted Ahmad with other messages for Hanoi, but Chet refused to divulge details.

The UN envoy, who held two-hour talks over lunch with Sitthi, is due to leave here this morning for Vientiane and Hanoi before shuttling back to Bangkok on June 22 to attend the ASEAN ministerial meeting and the expanded meeting with its dialogue countries in his capacity as an observer. Ahmad will leave here again for Hanoi on June 27.

"His role is no secret," said Chet in allusion to reports that Ahmad was playing a mediatory role in an attempt to help break the Kampuchean deadlock.

The spokesman said that Sitthi briefed Ahmad on his talks last week with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during the Vietnamese foreign minister's stopover here, the Thai assessment of the present regional situation, and its position on the Kampuchean problem.

Briefed by Official

BK160925 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, National Security Council [NSC] secretary general, told reporters that he exchanged views with visiting UN Under Secretary General Rafiuddin Ahmed on the Kampuchean conflict, the refugee problem and matters related to the situation in this region and the big powers. He informed the UN under secretary general that ASEAN wants this region to be a zone of peace, stability and noninterference because it will make the existing problems easier to solve. Touching on the Kampuchean problem, the NSC secretary general said that if the relevant UN resolutions calling for a political solution are seriously implemented, it will be good for peace and stability. In compliance with the UN resolutions, the ASEAN member countries call for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

Squadron Leader Prasong said: We want Vietnam to pay more attention to its internal affairs, to restore peace and continue the development of its own country. We have no ill intention toward Vietnam when we call on it to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. If a political settlement is found, all countries will want to help Vietnam develop the country. However, under the current circumstances, many problems still threaten the security and stability of Thailand and this part of the world.

Squadron Leader Prasong told the UN under secretary general that the partial troop withdrawal claimed by Vietnam was merely a troop rotation. Vietnam is not sincere in this regard and has even made propaganda out of it. Vietnam is now maintaining 20 divisions in Kampuchea and 5 more in Laos. There are about 250,000 Vietnamese troops in the two countries, constituting a constant threat to Thailand's security and stability. He stressed that as long as Vietnam keeps its troops in Kampuchea, the fighting and border clashes as well as the refugee problem will continue.

The NSC secretary general said he had explained the refugee problem to the UN under secretary general, saying that Thailand and the Thai Government have done their best to provide temporary assistance to refugees and hope that all countries will help us resolve this problem because it is a problem for all countries, not just Thailand. He informed the UN official that some countries have set too many conditions on taking refugees for resettlement.

The NSC secretary general said he had informed U.S. officials when they called on him recently that the number of refugees taken for resettlement in third countries is still small considering that there are now over 200,000 refugees along the border. He said Thailand wants the United Nations to continue its assistance to these people. In particular, the UN agencies should continue to work along the border as long as the Kampuchean refugees remain there. The UN under secretary general said he would bring this matter to the attention of the UN secretary general and added that the United Nations must continue its assistance.

Squadron Leader Prasong said that in addition to the refugees along the border, there are now about 160,000 refugees in various holding centers in the country. These people are ready to go to third countries.

The NSC secretary general disclosed that the U.S. ambassador called on him this morning and discussed with him the refugees at the border and various holding centers. The ambassador informed him that he had tried to explain the problem to the U.S. Government to justify the continuation of the U.S. assistance and cooperation in the relief work for refugees.

He revealed that during his meeting with the Italian ambassador earlier, they discussed the refugee problem and the suppression of sea piracy now being undertaken by the Thai Government with assistance and cooperation from various countries. He said it will soon be known how much assistance we will receive from foreign countries. Foreign assistance for the suppression of sea piracy last year amounted to \$3.67 million.

Squadron Leader Prasong said that the voluntary repatriation program for refugees will be implemented and discussed during the forthcoming ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting and the meeting of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and EEC representatives in order to request their cooperation in implementing this program.

#### OFFICER CITED ON KAMPUCHEAN, BURMESE SITUATIONS

##### Reports Toxic Chemical Use

BK160756 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese forces recently dropped poisonous chemicals and bombarded strongholds of the three-party Kampuchean coalition opposite Surin and Ubon Ratchathani Provinces in the northeast, Rear Admiral Suraphan Wannathat, deputy spokesman for the Supreme Command Headquarters said today.

"This is the most interesting development in fighting between the opposing forces inside Kampuchea in recent weeks," Rear Adm Suraphan said.

He said that Heng Samrin forces, led by Vietnamese troops, bombarded several strongholds of opposition forces in the areas of Udom Michai, Siem Riep and Battambang.

These areas opposite Surin Province were believed to be a springboard for supplies to the three-party military forces, said Rear Adm Suraphan.

In operations in the area of Ban Phaet Um, opposite Ubon Ratchathani, it was found that the Vietnamese planes had dropped poisonous chemicals where forces belonging to the three-party coalition were based, he said.

On the general situation at the beginning of rainy season, Rear Adm Suraphan observed that Vietnamese troops had slowed down their attacks against opposition forces and had pulled back to prepare their defences.

He said that the three-party coalition forces comprising the Khmer Rouge, Son Sann's forces and Sihanouk's armed followers had intensified their attacks on the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin troops at places along the border and deeper inside Kampuchea.

The opposition forces were in command of the main supply route -- Highways 10 and 52, said Rear Adm Suraphan.

Several acts of sabotage had been reported in the Kampuchean capital of Phnom Penh conducted by the opposition forces, he said.

## Comments on Border Security

BK160830 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] At the Supreme Command Headquarters this morning, Rear Admiral Suraphan Wannathat, deputy director of the Supreme Command Information Office, reported on the current situation in Kampuchea. He said that since it is the rainy season now, the battlefield situation in Kampuchea has changed -- the Vietnamese have been on the defensive while Kampuchean resistance forces have been more on the offensive. The Kampuchean resistance forces attacked the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin military installations and armed units many times and were able to cut off several supply routes.

The Thai military's assessment of Kampuchea's economic situation is that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea has caused a big decline in Kampuchean agricultural production. It is expected that Kampuchea's rice shortage this year will exceed 100,000 tons, which will result in a general food shortage in Kampuchea, particularly in the southern part of the country.

As for Vietnamese military operations, the Vietnamese continued to use poisonous compounds around the resistance installations near the Thai border opposite Ban Paet Um, Ubon Ratchathani Province. They also used aircraft to attack the resistance warehouses that store medical equipment and medicines. There were no incidents that affected Thai security.

On the Burmese border, fighting early this month between Burmese soldiers and the free Karen elements in Burma resulted in about 40 grenade rounds landing in Thai territory in Tha Song Yang and Mae Sot Districts, Tak Province. The rounds hit 30 Thai homes and injured 2 Thai villagers. About 6,000 Thai and Burmese villagers were displaced by the fighting, but they have since returned to their former areas. The Burmese Government and the local Burmese officials have been informed of the incidents by the Thai side. The Burmese side has said that it will be careful in the use of weapons to prevent any further destruction of Thai territory.

## Further Remarks

BK161044 Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 16 (AFP) -- Anti-Vietnamese guerrillas killed or wounded a total of 123 Vietnamese troops in two bomb attacks on the outskirts of Phnom Penh last month, a Thai military spokesman said here today. Rear Admiral Suraphan Wannathat told a press conference that intelligence reports indicated that the first attack was on May 16 south of Phnom Penh and the second four days later just southwest of Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport. The admiral, spokesman for the Armed Forces' Information Office, said the attacks appeared to have been mounted by the resistance to show that it could strike at Hanoi's forces at will in all regions of the country. At least two bombings were staged in late April in the vicinity of Phnom Penh, according to Khmer resistance sources and residents in the Cambodian capital.

Army spokesman Colonel Phopsuk Sutharanan said that Vietnamese forces in Cambodian border regions were trying to improve their rainy-season defensive positions so as to counter continued attacks by guerrillas. Col Phopsuk said that the Vietnamese recently disarmed the entire 286th Regiment of the Cambodian Army and arrested its members along with Cambodian civilian officials for collaboration with the anti-Vietnamese resistance. The regiment was based at Chhuk, in the Samrong District of Oddar Meanchey Province, the army spokesman said.

The Thai military officials said that following this incident other Phnom Penh government soldiers and civilians had defected to resistance-held areas. The Khmer Rouge radio monitored here today claimed that 400 Cambodian draftees fled a Vietnamese-run military training camp on May 12 in Anlung Chrey, Kamphon Speu, to join the Khmer Rouge.

Adm. Suraphan and other high-ranking military officers who gave today's briefing continued to maintain that the partial withdrawal of troops from Cambodia which Hanoi said it had staged was a propaganda exercise. They claimed that the 2,000 men sent back to Vietnam in the highly publicised withdrawal had been replaced by 8,000 fresh troops and a large amount of weaponry and munitions.

Adm. Suraphan said that army and navy scientists were analysing matter for traces of the chemical weapon known as "yellow rain" which, according to Thai intelligence reports, was airdropped in late May on Khmer resistance groups opposite the Thai border village of Paet Oum, in Ubon Ratchathani Province. Initial tests on the matter, said to have been blown into Thai territory by the wind after the attack, were inconclusive, he said.

#### ARMORED VEHICLES PATROL BURMESE BORDER

BK160145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot -- A unit of Border Patrol policemen [BPP] in armoured vehicles has been sent to guard the border following reports of a Burmese troop buildup opposite this northwestern district of Tak Province.

A BPP report described the situation along the Thai-Burmese border during the past three days as quiet. However, sources said that about 300 Burmese troops equipped with artillery have been moved closer to the Karen strongholds opposite Maw Pokay and Kaw Mu Rah and another round of heavy fighting is expected soon.

Reinforcements of BPP troopers and armoured vehicles have been stationed along the border since Monday to prevent a possible spillover of fighting into Thai territory, the sources said.

All the Karen and Burmese refugees who fled into Thailand during the height of the fighting have already returned home, the sources added.

HANOI MOI NOTES HANOI PARTY CONGRESS REPORT

OW160321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 13 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's issue of the paper HANOI MOI [NEW HANOI] continues to report on the activities of the second-round Ninth Congress of the Hanoi party organization. It published an excerpt of the report on party-building tasks and a report on some of the congress activities.

The report by the party organization Central Committee presented at the congress analyzed and asserted the strength and progress of the capital's party organization and people in the past years. It pointed out the shortcomings and weaknesses to be overcome, and set out the major objectives and tasks regarding the economy and social work for the years 1983 and 1985 [as heard] as well as the orientation for the tasks of the capital's party organization and people aimed at successfully carrying out the fifth party congress resolution, the resolutions of the party Central Committee and the resolution of the Political Bureau on the capital's tasks.

The report on party-building tasks further reviewed the party-building tasks performed since the Eighth Congress of the Hanoi municipal organization and proposed to the congress tasks and measures aimed at enhancing leadership quality and party militancy in order to meet the requirements in building and defending the capital.

AUSTRALIAN LEADER'S TALKS IN U.S. VIEWED

BK151302 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 15 Jun 83

[Text] The United States has been pressing Australia not to resume aid to Vietnam. The attempt was made by President Reagan in his first contact with the new prime minister of Australia who visited the United States from 11 to 13 June.

In the recent election campaign, Australian Labor leader Bob Hawke has promised to resume aid to Vietnam. Despite the fact that Australia is the most constructive ally of the United States, Prime Minister Bob Hawke admitted that the two countries have disagreed on a number of questions, including the policy toward Vietnam, the use of intelligence equipment, and changes in the ANZUS military bloc of which the United States and Australia are the official members.

PHAM VAN DONG ON SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTH AFRICANS

OW160255 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 15 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent his warm greetings to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Alhaj Yusuf Maintama Sule, chairman of the special anti-apartheid commission, on the occasion of the International Day for Solidarity With the South African People.

"Over the past years, the South African authorities, aided and abetted by the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces, have carried out an extremely brutal apartheid policy condemned by the international community as a crime against mankind and a threat to world peace and security. Their murder of three patriot members of the African National Congress (A.N.C.) on June 9 has exposed the Pretoria authorities' cruelty and constitutes an insolent challenge to mankind.

"The South African authorities, in defiance of international law and public opinion, have continued their illegal occupation of Namibia, and conducted repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring countries, particularly Angola and Mozambique, thus causing a grave situation in southern Africa.

"The people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemn the racist and aggressive policies of the South African authorities and demand that they put an end to the above-mentioned erroneous (?actions) and set free those still illegally detained by them."

"The Vietnamese people and government reiterate their stance of firmly supporting the just and legal struggle by all means being waged by the South African people under the leadership of the A.N.C. for human rights and for their national fundamental rights."

"In spite of barbarous repression by the South African racist regime, the South African people's struggle for independence and freedom has been constantly developing. We firmly believe that, with the strong support of the peoples and governments of all countries and progressive world opinion, the just cause of the South African people under the leadership of the A.N.C. will surely triumph."

#### HANOI MEETING ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

OW160259 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 15 -- A meeting was held here tonight in support of the South African people's just struggle on the occasion of the International Day for Solidarity With the South African people (June 16). It was jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples (V.C.S.F.O.P.) and the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity (V.C.A.A.P.S.).

Professor Hoang Minh Giam, president of the presidium of the V.C.S.F.O.P., opened the meeting.

The participants bowed in silent respect to the memories of South African patriots who had been put to death by the South African authorities.

Prof. Dr. Pham Khac Quang, member of the V.C.A.A.P.S.'s presidium, delivered a speech, extolling the staunch and heroic struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress. He strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces for abetting the South African authorities in their policies of bloody repression and persecution of South African patriots. He expressed his confidence that the South African people, with their tradition of solidarity and resolute struggle and the strong support of progressive people throughout the world, would win final success.

The participants adopted a resolution expressing the Vietnamese people's militant solidarity with and unreserved support for the South African people's struggle, and demanding that the South African authorities immediately stop their acts of persecution and repression against the South African patriots.

#### TRUONG CHING CHAIRS COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION

BK151514 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] On 15 June 1983 the Council of State held a regular session under Chairman Truong Chinh. Nationalities Council Chairman Hoang Truong Minh attended the session.

1. The Council of State heard the Council of Ministers, the Supreme People's Organ of Control, and the offices of the National Assembly and the Council of State reports on the situation concerning implementation of the regulation on investigation and settlement of complaints and accusations filed by citizens. The Council of State discussed and gave its views on this issue. Heads of state organs and social organizations from the central to local level, and of basic units, must further enhance their responsibility in organizing the implementation of this regulation, arranging periodic meetings with the people and, at the same time, considering and settling citizens' complaints and accusations in strict accordance with the regulation's stipulations.

The Council of State stressed that it is necessary to step up inspection and supervision at all echelons and in all sectors in order to avoid a backlog of unresolved cases, and to strictly and justly deal with all acts violating the law and infringing on the citizens' legitimate interests.

2. The Council of State heard Le Thanh Nghi, vice chairman and secretary general of the Council of State, report on the results of the trips made to study the work experience of the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, and of the Bulgarian National Assembly and Council of State.

3. The Council of State decided on a number of issues concerning prosecution and adjudication work of the Supreme People's Organ of Control and the Supreme People's Court.

#### PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES FRENCH FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW142218 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 14 -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong, received here today the visiting delegation of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association led by its general secretary Prof. Charles Fourniaux.

Present on the occasion was Prof. Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and president of the Vietnam-France Friendship Association.

Chairman Pham Van Dong hailed the guests' current visit as another expression of the fine relations between the French and Vietnamese peoples. He expressed high appreciation of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association's active contribution to mobilizing the French people to support the Vietnamese people's just cause. He wished for further development of the cooperation between Vietnam and France.

For his part, Prof. Charles Fourniaux pledged his association's continued efforts to mobilize the French people to increase their support and assistance to Vietnam, and to promote cooperation between the two peoples and associations.

The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### BRIEFS

HANOI ECONOMIC TARGETS -- In connection with the Hanoi municipal party organization's ninth congress, NHAN DAN on 12 June carries documents on the capital's major economic targets from now until 1985. These include 300,000 cubic meters of living quarters, 400,000-420,000 metric tons of agricultural output converted to paddy equivalent, 110,000 metric tons of grain procurement, 520,000 hogs, 35 million eggs, 1,000 metric tons of poultry meat, 3,500 metric tons of fresh fish, and exports valued at 61 million rubles and U.S.\$17 million. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jun 83 BK]

HAWKE ADDRESSES PRESS CLUB IN WASHINGTON

BK160933 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says Australia is deeply worried that arms control and disarmament have become a source of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. Mr Hawke told the National Press Club in Washington that major causes of the current conflict were, what he called the apparent aggression of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and its intolerable pressure to suppress the development of freedom in Poland. However, the prime minister urged policies that would lead to dialogue with Soviet Union rather than efforts to isolate it.

He called for a comprehensive and verifiable ban on nuclear testing and repeated the Australian Government's opposition to French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

Stressing the importance of maintaining security through the ANZUS Treaty, which links Australia, New Zealand and the United States, Mr Hawke said that Australia was not, and could not be, a nonaligned nation. Beyond the military aspects of the ANZUS Treaty, Australia and the United States were indissolubly linked by a range of common interests, attitude and traditions in war and peace.

The prime minister said that under his government, the United States would continue to find in Australia a cooperative and constructive partner whatever difference might arise between them from time to time.

Turning to Asian affairs, Mr Hawke said the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations were of outstanding interest to Australia, as was the economic relationship between Australia and Japan. He also stressed the importance of ending Vietnam's isolation and dependence on the Soviet Union, which he said was one of the purposes of the coming visit to Hanoi by the Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden.

On domestic issues, Mr Hawke foreshadowed a tightening of the government's guidelines covering foreign investments and property in Australia. He said that in recent years there had been undue laxity in the selling of Australian interests and real estate -- particularly rural property -- to foreign investors. Referring to critics within his own Australian Labor Party [ALP], Mr Hawke said that he would not be bound by party ideology where it cut across the wishes of the Australian people.

Mr Hawke has been criticized by sections of his party for his apparent departure from ALP policy on self-determination for East Timor, resumption of aid to Vietnam and continued involvement in the Sinai peacekeeping force in the Middle East.

BRIEFS

HIGHER COAL USAGE -- A federal government report says coal is expected to displace oil as Australia's major energy source over the next decade. The report by the Federal Department of Resources and Energy says coal will make up 44 percent of Australia's total primary energy demand by 1994. It says most of the increase will be required to meet the anticipated 4 percent annual increase in demand for electricity. A 7 percent drop is predicted in the oil industry's total demand for energy over the next 10 years. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Jun 83 BK]

PARLIAMENT SPEAKER INVITED TO VISIT USSR

BK151050 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The Indonesian Parliament speaker, Amir Makhmud, yesterday received a courtesy call of the Soviet ambassador to Indonesia, Ivan Shpedko, in his office. The Soviet envoy's call was at the request of the Soviet parliament speaker to deliver an invitation to visit the Soviet Union, which hopefully can be realized in August.

During the approximately 30-minute meeting, Ambassador Shpedko expressed hope that the relationship between the Indonesian and Soviet parliaments, as well as between the Indonesian and Soviet Governments, can be further improved. Shpedko also said that the Soviet Union is ready to extend technological and economic aid, should Indonesia so desire.

MINISTER ON AID GRANT FUNDS ALLOCATION

BK151146 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0957 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Jakarta, June 15 (ANTARA-OANA) -- How the assistance and loans received under the IGGI [Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia] framework are to be spent is contained in the 1983/84 state budget, according to the minister of national development planning, J.B. Sumarlin.

The minister made the statement in reply to a question from the press after he, accompanied by Minister of Finance Radius Prawiro, called on President Suharto at Jalan Cendana Wednesday to report on the results of the IGGI meeting.

Minister Sumarlin said the IGGI meeting agreed to provide Indonesia with aid and loan for fiscal 1983/84 totalling about \$2,241 million. The rupiah financing of the loan will be provided for in the 1983/1984 state budget, he said.

The available funds originating from the IGGI will be utilised for development projects which include the sectors of electricity, agriculture, road and bridge construction, environmental improvement and flood control.

Some \$225 million has been earmarked for the construction of irrigation network in various provinces affecting 60,000 hectares, among others in the provinces of Riau, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, and Sulawesi.

For flood control in Jakarta some \$49 million will be spent affecting an area of 8,200 hectares. Also the construction of the hydroelectric power plant in South Sulawesi, with a capacity of 126 mW, and similar project in Bengkulu will be financed by the IGGI assistance, he said. In addition, the IGGI fund will also be used for electricity generation project in Bali.

For environment betterment projects in Surabaya, Surakarta, Semarang and Ujungpandang a sum of about \$100 million will be set aside from the fund.

According to the minister, about \$170 million of the IGGI [word indistinct] will be used to finance the upgrading of roads to the length of about 3,200 km. The upgrading of the Jabotabek railway between Jakarta and Bogor will also be continued with financing from the IGGI aid.

Sumarlin disclosed that the IGGI session in The Hague on June 13 and 14 was attended by Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, Great Britain and the United States.

Denmark, Spain, Norway, Finland, Sweden and Austria also attended as observers. International agencies such as the IMF, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, UNDP, UNICEF and IFAD [International Fund for Agricultural Development] were also represented as observers.

Sumarlin said the IGGI praised the harsh policies that Indonesia had adopted in the face of the world economic recession and in time when its revenue from oil had dwindled.

The policies praised include the 1983-84 budget which calls for austerity, the partial abolition of domestic subsidies, the devaluation of the rupiah and the rescheduling of the implementation of a number of big projects.

#### SUBROTO REPORTS TO SUHARTO ON OPEC MEETING

BK141059 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1005 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Jakarta, June 14 (ANTARA-OANA) -- Mines and Energy Minister Subroto was received by President Suharto Tuesday to report about the results of the meeting of the OPEC monitoring committee in Paris recently. To reporters Subroto said after his talk with the president that the price of oil on the international spot market appeared to be stable. The price of Arab oil on the spot market stood at U.S. \$28.80 per barrel, only a little below the OPEC official price of U.S. \$29 per barrel, he said. The stability of price is attributable to the obedience of all the OPEC member countries to the decision on oil price and quota which was set down by OPEC in its meeting in London last year, Subroto explained. He said, "No OPEC member has violated the (London) decision."

In addition, releases of oil from the stocks of industrialized countries have now abated. Subroto noted that in the first quarter of this year the industrialized countries released about four million barrels per day. This had decreased to only 1.3 million barrels per day in the second quarter. Subroto expected the decrease to continue into the forthcoming third and fourth quarters.

The OPEC monitoring committee was sure that the OPEC benchmark price of U.S. \$29 per barrel could be maintained into the third quarter of this year if all OPEC member countries stick to the London decision, Subroto said.

In his talk with President Suharto, Subroto also reported about plans for the signing of the charter of the Association of Tin-Producing Countries (ATPC) in Bangkok on June 17. The first countries going to sign the agreement are Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Nigeria, Zaire and Bolivia. But Australia and Brazil are also expected to sign it later. Subroto said the existence of the ATPC in future would help tin producing countries to strengthen the price of tin on the world market. The association will also work to expand the consumption of tin.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY VIEWS AUSTRALIA'S PLAN TO AID VIETNAM

BK150950 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's warning to the Australian prime minister, Mr Robert Hawke, not to resume economic aid to Vietnam has come at the right time. Washington's analysis on Vietnam is based on Vietnam's role as a Soviet outpost in Southeast Asia. The United States is understandably concerned about the Soviet use of Cam Ranh Bay and the airfield at Danang.

The fact that this Russian presence is a threat to the rest of Southeast Asia has been underscored by the timing of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and the growth of Soviet influence.

The Australian Labor Party may be committed to a policy of reconciliation with Vietnam because of the strength of its leftwing forces. Canberra also genuinely believes that Vietnam should not be isolated diplomatically and that the Vietnamese economy, which is in a shambles, should be given the necessary international opening which would allow Hanoi to make some adjustments. The Australian Government has argued forcefully that Vietnam's current isolation leaves it no alternative but to link itself closely with the USSR and the price Vietnam has to pay is to serve as a tool for the projection of Russian interests in the area. And thus we have the assertion by Canberra that it is in a unique position to serve as a go between or conciliator between Vietnam and ASEAN.

But it is to be hoped that Australia would also consider the other side of the coin, which conforms more to the reality of the situation. ASEAN is not interested in isolating Vietnam or in pursuing a policy of bleeding Vietnam dry. In fact, the ASEAN nations were among the first to welcome Vietnam into the international fold and even to offer economic assistance.

If today Vietnam is isolated diplomatically and that its economy is in a mess, it is clearly the fault of the Vietnamese, and the root cause of Vietnam's problem can be traced to its invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978 and its refusal to withdraw from that nation. That invasion was an act of aggression against a smaller and weaker neighbour and no amount of propaganda can hide this fact.

The current Vietnamization of Kampuchea, the imposition of a puppet government and the gradual assumption of power by Vietnamese in Kampuchea are developments that ASEAN cannot ignore. What is at stake is the very life and sovereignty of an ancient and culturally rich nation.

Vietnam's attempt to incorporate Kampuchea into a wider Indochina Federation dominated by Hanoi cannot be hidden by diplomatic naiveness or the imperative of the leftwing ideology of certain section of the Australian Labor Party.

The choice for ASEAN, stated simply is whether ASEAN should reward aggression and be next on the list to get swallowed or to resist an unwarranted military occupation of a smaller nation.

Canberra should also ponder over the fact that an economically weak and diplomatically isolated Vietnam did not view these as weaknesses, but instead proceeded to swallow and now digest a smaller neighbor. The question to ask then is what would an economically strong and internationally accepted Vietnam do?

COMMITTEE TO BE SET UP ON 'TICKLISH' BASE ISSUES

HK160227 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 14 Jun 83 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] President Marcos has ordered Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to start organizing a committee which will join its American counterpart in the discussion of ticklish issues on the U.S. facilities in the bases here whenever there is no time for consultations between the two governments on such issues.

The joint committee will be composed of ranking Philippine and U.S. Government officials. The names of the Philippine members will be submitted to the U.S. Government through Ambassador Michael Armacost. The creation of the committee is stipulated in the amended bases agreement which was signed early this month.

Except for criminal cases, the committee would deal with all problems related to the bases -- from the implementation of the provisions of the agreement to questions of dispute which are beyond the authority, jurisdiction and responsibility of the commanders of the bases. Criminal cases are being handled by the criminal jurisdiction implementation committee.

The joint committee will also conduct studies on the long-term productive uses of the bases, such as the possibility of turning over to the Philippine Government tracts of land which can be used for agricultural or industrial purposes.

Under the amended treaty, the committee may set up guidelines for any action that may have to be taken by bases authorities on urgent matters whenever there is not enough time for consultations. It can also handle "any disagreement whatsoever, including those of highest secret classifications," according to the agreement.

The president said a caucus of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan on June 15 will review the amended bases pact in line with the modified parliamentary system of government where the ruling party participates in the adoption of national policies.

U.S. BASE EMPLOYMENT ISSUES TO BE RAISED

HK160236 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 14 Jun 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] The issue of preferential employment for Filipinos will top the list of proposed amendments to be submitted by the Philippine panel in the review of the Base Labor Agreement of 1968, sources at the Labor Ministry said yesterday.

Under the agreement, concluded by the Philippines and United States Governments to govern employer-employee relations in the military bases, Filipinos shall be given preference when job vacancies occur.

Despite this guarantee, however, the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Association, whose members include a big majority of the more than 30,000 Filipino employees in the bases, have complained that Americans and their dependents were employed even as more competent and experienced Filipinos were available for the jobs.

Officials of the employees federation said that in such cases, bases authorities invoked the clause "reasons of security or special management needs" in the labor agreement to justify the employment of U.S. citizens.

Arturo B. Brion, executive director of the Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies of the Labor Ministry and head of the technical committee which recently made a study of the labor conditions in the bases, said these exceptions "negate the guarantee of preferential employment given to Filipinos by the agreement."

"This has become a major source of irritants," Brion added. "What usually happens is that bases officials would abolish a position occupied by a Filipino, throwing him out of a job, and they would create a new one which is substantially the same as the old one and would fill this with an American, saying that it has to be an American for reasons of security or special management needs."

The Filipino employees federation, in a position paper submitted to the Labor Ministry in connection with the forthcoming base labor negotiations, cited the case of Gloria C. Oma, a telephone supervisor at Subic Naval Base for 12 years, whose position was downgraded to telephone operator after an American was appointed telephone supervisor.

The cases of two Filipino firemen at the same base were also cited. Their positions, chief fire inspector and chief training officer, were abolished in 1978. The same positions were revived later and given to Americans "for security reasons."

Sources at the Federation said positions like ID checkers, food checkers, clerks, secretaries and accounting supervisors are given to dependents of Americans at higher wages when these positions are well within the competence of Filipinos.

#### VISITING SHANGHAI MAYOR COMMENTS ON HONG KONG

HK160213 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Jun 83 pp 1, 14

[By Brenda P. Tuazon, correspondent]

[Text] Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan said yesterday that there is no question China will assume sovereignty over Hong Kong when the British lease there expires in 1997. However, he said, there will be no changes: "Hong Kong will be managed by the people of Hong Kong and their legal interests will be assured."

In a dinner given in his honor by businessman Ralph Nubla, the mayor said that a late vice chairman of the National People's Congress had specific thoughts on what to do when the take-over is implemented.

Mayor Wang said that the talks between Peking and London have been focused on how sovereignty may be returned peacefully. Even now, he said, his city of Shanghai has been having trade, cultural, and other exchanges with Hong Kong in preparation for the big day in 1997. "At the same time, we are studying the policies on how Hong Kong would be maintained," he said.

In a visit here earlier this year, Canton Gov. Liang Lingguang, now the governor of Kwangtung Province, had said essentially the same things.

He had declared that there was no doubt Peking would assume sovereignty over Hong Kong, but that the prosperity of that island city would be preserved.

Mayor Wang, making his first visit to the Philippines, is here to sign a "friendship city" agreement between Shanghai and Metro Manila. The mayor, who is quartered in the Malacanang Guest House, has been touring the metropolis. He has visited many of the projects of the first lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, including the Cultural Center complex.

MANILA, SHANGHAI BECOME SISTER CITIES

HK160422 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0300 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Shanghai and Metro Manila are now sister cities. Under an agreement signed by the first lady and visiting Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan, Shanghai will export embroidered silk garments and will teach techniques in raising silkworms. Shanghai will also receive Filipino doctors, who will study acupuncture and will train in Chinese hospitals. For its part, Manila will sponsor an exhibit of KKK [Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran] products in Shanghai. It will also send an agrotechnical study group and promote exchanges of newspapers, animals and plants.

The first lady and the Shanghai mayor both expressed hope the agreement will further strengthen Philippine ties with China.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON TRADE WITH ROMANIA

OW160619 Hong Kong AFP in English 1912 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Manila, June 15 (AFP) -- The state-owned Philippine International Trading Corp. (PITC) and its Romanian counterpart have agreed to trade a minimum of five million dollars each way over the next 12 months under the recently concluded Philippine-Romanian trade accord, a spokesman said today.

"We expect Philippine companies to benefit from this protocol because they would share in the marketing and exporting of these products. The PITC would serve as the sole negotiator only to gain the best terms," PITC Vice President Efren Sales told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

He said they expected the agreement to be renewed, subject to new negotiations, over the next several years should initial two-way trade prove satisfactory to both trading companies.

The Romanians will accept some 32 products from the Philippines including robusta coffee beans, canned tuna, instant coffee, coconut products, paper products, toiletries, ground nuts, sesame seeds, electronic consumer products, canned pineapple [word indistinct] (?mango) juice, handicrafts, medicines and plastic products.

The Philippines will import Romanian hand tools, acrylic, rayon and nylon yarns and fibers, tomato paste, machine tools, wines, steel flanges, newsprint, waste paper, wood-working machinery, short fiber pulp, resins and pharmaceuticals.

PEREZ NOT FAVORING UNIDO RECONCILIATION PLAN

OW160309 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez is not keen about the four-point peace plan being offered by the United Democratic Opposition [UNIDO], Perez told KBS News. The opposition peace plan showed little concern for the security of the people.

[Begin Perez Recording] Bear in mind that the so-called brothers in the hills are the rebels, the NPA's [New People's Army], who are waging a rebellion to overthrow the republic and supplant it with a communist or Marxist regime. Now we should also point out that under a Marxist or communist government, there will be no elections, and I pointed out that this is the way the UNIDO is trying to present itself to the people. I consider this party not deserving of receiving any mandate. [end recording]

MARCOS CALLS FOR STRUGGLE FOR ECONOMIC FREEDOM

HK131348 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Jun 83 pp 1, 8

[By correspondent Brenda P. Tuazon]

[Excerpts] Ladag City, June 12 -- President Marcos called on the nation today to unite behind the national struggle for economic freedom "to liberate our people from poverty and want."

The president proclaimed June 12, 1983 as economic independence day for the Filipino people in a speech marking the anniversary of the declaration of Philippine independence. He asked every man and woman to address "their talents, time, and labors to the task before us" even as he scored factionalism which divides the people.

At the same time, Mr. Marcos said factionalism seems to start with some intellectuals who, he added, "have the tendency to be misled by foreign ideology and who seem to have no respect for the Filipino individual and the Filipino tradition."

In proclaiming economic independence day, the president said "I call upon every Filipino to make this day of liberation for himself and for every Filipino" adding that authentic economic progress can only be won when we can "lift up the poor among us."

In his address, Mr. Marcos said: "We are still a nation deep in the throes of struggle, fighting for dignity, fighting for our identity. And every achievement and reform that we have launched have only brought us to the center of this final and most fundamental confrontation of all -- the liberation of our people from poverty and want."

The president also urged the citizenry not to be oblivious of the fact that there is still a larger economic battle to be fought, saying that unless economic freedom is won, "we are still a nation in the throes of struggle." In such a task, the president said the government can only guide and lead, "but this task can hardly be the work of government alone."

Addressing the crowd which gathered since early morning, Mr. Marcos urged the people not to be misguided in believing that economic prosperity can be measured only by the growth of the gross national product. He lamented that economic liberation is misinterpreted as simply measured by the growth of the national economy without earnest efforts on the part of the government to distribute "the fruits of growth."

He urged the people not to look strictly to the GNP to measure economic development but on how every citizen could share in this struggle for prosperity, citing several government programs which the citizens could avail themselves of to raise their standard of living.

He specially cited the special role of the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran livelihood program as the key to economic independence in distributing developmental capital to the small entrepreneurs as a true from of economic growth towards self-reliance.

He said the misguided belief on capital accumulation without government intervention among the few can only stunt the struggle for economic freedom among the masses which may not be an effective means to free "our people from poverty."

Mr. Marcos stressed that government can never be more just, more progressive, more dynamic than the people and the institutions that constitute the national community from whom government derives just powers and authority.

MARCOS OFFER TO REBELS VIEWED AS INEQUITABLE

HK141118 Davao City MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 26 May 83 p 2

["Free Ward" column by Alfredo Gonzalez II: "Call to Dissidents: Open Sesame"]

[Text] The invitation of the national leadership for the rebels in the hills to come down to the folds of the law to enjoy the blessings of the new society and pursue a better livelihood and freedom is a shaky proposition. For one, we have still the teeming millions of law-abiding citizens who are not getting the proper attention and accommodation to uplift themselves from conditions. Unless, of course, government leaders will extend to the surrenderees special favors, like instant titled farmlots, house and lot, soft, you-do-not-have-to-back loans and instant choice jobs and in the process leaving the traditional downtrodden sector with hanging tongues. In corporate management this is known as mismanagement. As a reminder, I would like to say that the worst dissidents are those who are not dissidents who are all over sabotaging the programs of government. Among them are high government officials who are callous to the needs of those they are paid to serve.

RANGER TEAMS TO CONTINUE ANTIDISSIDENT ASSAULTS

HK150502 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Army Chief Maj. Gen. Josephus Ramas says crack ranger teams will continue to wage assault operations against the remaining dissidents in the countryside. He said the operations are intended to contain the terrorists by force of arms.

The army commanding general noted the rebels have resorted to terrorism and propaganda in the rural areas. He cited the recent reports which cited how the communist New People's Army [NPA] used its classic strategy of terrorism and propaganda to discredit the government.

General Ramas said an NPA armed band clad in complete military uniforms would attack a barangay, burn houses, steal belongings, and commit rape and other atrocities. After the NPA band had fled, a group of communist elements would mingle immediately with the people and denounce the atrocities of the military. Ramas said, this communist strategy is aimed at discrediting the military in particular and the government in general.

BRUNEIINDEPENDENCE FOR BRUNEI ON 1 JANUARY 1984

WA151500 Kuala Lumpur NATIONAL ECHO in English 26 May 83 p 1

[Text] Miri, Wed. -- Brunei has declared Jan. 1 next year as the date of its independence from Britain.

The announcement was made by the acting mentri besar of Brunei, Pehin Datuk Abdul Aziz Datuk Umar, when opening the state-level Quran reading competition at Bandar Seri Begawan.

He said that the date for Brunei independence was to be effective five years from Dec. 31, 1978 according to an agreement signed between Brunei and Britain.

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